

In today's Jordan Times...

Handicrafts centre in Amman: Page 3
Display at French Cultural Centre: Page 3
In der Klaauw, Arafat meet: Page 5
Adhafi putting shopkeepers out of business: Page 6
Tyrolean language barrier: Page 7
Lugabe's appeal to the whites: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

هذه امس الاصح

Today's Weather

It will be hot and dry, with some high clouds. Winds will be southerly moderate to fresh, with dust at times. In Aqaba, it will be dusty, with southerly moderate to fresh winds and rough seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	10	26
Aqaba	17	33
Deserts	9	28
Jordan Valley	13	30

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 32. Sunset tonight: 6:09 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5 a.m.

Page 6, Number 1636

AMMAN, SUNDAY APRIL 19, 1981 — JUMADA AL THANI 15, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Income tax payments tripled over 4 years

to JD 27m in 1980

By Jenab Tutunji
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Income tax brought in JD 27.7 million to the treasury in 1980: three times as much as in 1976, Dr. Saleh Khasawneh, director general of the Income Tax Department, told the Jordan Times in a recent interview.

Income tax revenues grew during the 1976-1980 five-year plan at an annual average of 25.6 per cent in current prices, which translates into 12.7 per cent in 1975 prices (using annual cost of living averages as a deflator). By that reckoning, 1980 revenues are 90.8 per cent higher than those of 1976, if both are measured in 1975 prices.

Revenues from income tax were 21.7 per cent higher in 1980 than in the previous year at current prices, Dr. Khasawneh said. Revenues in 1979 were JD 22.7 million, which in fixed prices is an increase of 10 per cent.

Income tax in Jordan includes corporate tax, tax on profits from salaries and earnings from employment. There has been a dramatic qualitative change in the breakdown of income tax revenues, with the share of corporate tax declining while that paid by natural persons (individuals) has been on the increase, primarily due to a crackdown on tax evasion. Tax on partnership profits is charged directly to individual partners.

Improved methods

An improvement in the department's administration and tax assessment and collection methods, particularly in the last two to three years, has been responsible for private businesses and private sector employees meeting their obligations more fully. Collection from public shareholding companies has never been a problem, because of the records they are forced to keep.

The share of tax on profits from trade chargeable to natural persons has almost quadrupled, from seven per cent in 1976 to 28 per cent in 1980. Tax on earnings from employment in the private sector has trebled, from about five per cent to 15.8 per cent in the same period. At the same time, the share of shareholding corporations has decreased from between 75 and 80 per cent (no exact figure is available for 1976) to 53.8 per cent in 1980.

Comparing the figures for 1980 with those for 1979, Dr. Khasawneh pointed out that the revenues from corporate tax increased from JD 12.4 million to JD 14.78 million, but declined sharply as a percentage of total income tax revenues, from 54.5 per cent to 53.4 per cent.

Revenues from profits on trade paid by individual taxpayers increased from JD 6 million to JD 7.6 million, increasing from 26.5 per cent to 27.5 per cent of the total.

Tax revenues on earnings from employment in the private sector went up from JD 3 million to JD 4.37 million, or from 13.6 per cent to 15.8 per cent of the total.

Revenues from tax on the earnings of government employees declined from JD 1.22 million to JD 0.9 million, or from 5.4 per cent of the total to 3.3 per cent. This could be misleading, however, as there was a dramatic one-time increase between 1978 and 1979, from JD 0.46 million to JD 1.22 million, when the Income Tax Department discovered that employees of some government agencies and army personnel had not been paying the special services tax — a 10 per cent surcharge on personal income — for years, and collected back taxes from them.

Small contribution

Dr. Khasawneh said he expects his department to collect JD 32 million in income tax in 1981. He attributed the relatively small contribution of income tax to the treasury to the facts that the agricultural sector is exempt from taxes, and that a number of economic projects and deluxe hotels are exempt from tax in their initial years of operation as part of encouragement of investment.

(Continued on page 3)



French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's wife transferred from Lebanon to a Paris hospital. (AP wirephoto)

Fresh supplies for Zahle

Sniping increases in Beirut; one killed at ex-Iraqi embassy

BEIRUT, April 18 (Agencies) — Sniping picked up along the city's mid-city "Green Line" on the eve of Easter but subsided in the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle, Lebanese police reported today.

A spokesman said the International Red Cross moved another convoy of flour, yeast, sugar, fuel oil and dry milk past a Syrian siege to Zahle's hard-pressed population of 150,000.

The Syrians also allowed the Red Cross to evacuate 10 schoolchildren and a nun from Zahle's boarding schools. They were reunited with their parents who were waiting in the neighbouring town of Shtoura, according to telephone reports from Shtoura.

The Syrians, who police Lebanon's 53-month-old civil war armistice, maintained their airtight tank siege of Zahle, allowing no traffic in or out of the city for a 19th straight day.

The Syrians have demanded that an estimated 700 militiamen from Lebanon's rightist Falangist Party leave Zahle, about 50 kilometres east of Beirut, as a precondition for lifting the siege.

The Syrians say the Falangist armed presence in Zahle, about 35 kilometres from the Syrian border, poses a threat to Syria's national security. The Syrians contend the Falangists collaborate with Israel.

Falangists, who say they are manipulated by no one, have declared their readiness to negotiate with the Syrians on a peaceful coexistence formula to resolve the Lebanon crisis. The Syrians have yet to respond.

The Syrians and Falangists clashed for eight days of artillery and rocket duels in Zahle and along

Beirut's "Green Line" that claimed 265 civilian lives from April 1 to April 8 by police counts. The April 8 ceasefire has survived several major violations.

Meanwhile, gunmen in a speeding car shot dead a guard here today at the former building of the Iraqi embassy and wounded another, Iraqi sources said.

The building, in a seafront area

in West Beirut, was guarded by two Lebanese.

Iraqi and Iranian diplomats and institutions have been the target of attacks in Beirut, reflecting the hostility between the two warring countries.

The Iraqi mission moved to new premises in the same area last year after the former building came under rocket attack.

Delivers royal message to Kuwait

Qasem: 'I advised Haig Palestine's the key issue'

AMMAN, April 18 (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem says he told U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his recent visit to Jordan

that the Palestine issue is the crux of the Middle East problem and that any attempted solution not based on this fact will be futile.

Furthermore, "ignoring this fact will leave the door open for the continuation of the dispute and consequently for the restoration of the area to the state of instability which will inevitably affect the prospects of Arab and international cooperation and interests," Mr. Qasem said.

Mr. Qasem's statements came in an interview to be published on Monday in the Paris-based Lebanese weekly magazine Al Nahar Al Arabi Wal Dawli.

The foreign minister, meanwhile, arrived today in Kuwait to brief its leaders on the outcome of Mr. Haig's talks here. Mr. Qasem said he was delivering a message from His Majesty King Hussein to the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, "in the framework of constant consultations and coordination between Kuwait and Jordan regarding matters of mutual interest."

Mr. Haig is known to believe that what he considers Soviet expansionism in the Gulf region is the



Marwan Al Qasem

paramount threat to the stability of the Middle East. He promoted this belief, with varying success, during his recent visits to Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Mr. Qasem told Al Nahar Al Arabi Wal Dawli that the Arabs cannot be a "party to the American-Soviet confrontation" because the strategy of the big powers is based on securing their interests in areas of dispute. He said he believed that the competition between the two superpowers over the area would deprive the Arab will of its strength and would destroy the Arab identity and the future of the Arab Nation.

Mr. Qasem also asserted the need for a unified Arab policy towards foreign countries based on preserving Arab interests, not on foreign domination and Arab subservience.

Mr. Qasem also explained Jordan's stand on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which was rejected by the Arab summit conference in Amman last November

as a basis for a Middle East peace because it does not specify the Palestinians' right to nationhood on their soil.

Mr. Qasem said Jordan's previous acceptance of the resolution had been based on the reservations that "the forcible seizure of lands is impermissible" and that Israel "will withdraw fully from the occupied Arab areas."

He pointed out that these are important principles stemming from international charters and laws. Mr. Qasem affirmed that this resolution no longer constitutes a framework for achieving comprehensive peace in the area.

He explained that Resolution 242 arose to tackle the situation after the June 1967 Middle East war, but failed to deal with several aspects of the Palestine issue as that of a people with political, economic, legal and material rights, including the right to return home and determine their own future on their national soil.

Asked about his assessment of the results of the European initiative for Middle East peace launched last summer, Mr. Qasem said that European diplomacy seems more realistic in tackling the aspects and causes of dispute in the area. He pointed out that this stems from the European understanding of the crux of the dispute, namely the Palestine issue.

Mr. Qasem said that the regaining of the occupied Arab areas is a major goal and that Jordan will do its best to achieve this full withdrawal from the West Bank and the other occupied Arab areas.

Ben Bella in Algiers, 16 years after his fall

ALGIERS, April 18 (R) — Mr. Ahmad Ben Bella, first president of independent Algeria, has returned to live in Algiers as an ordinary citizen 16 years after he was overthrown in a bloodless coup by his then defence minister, the late Houari Boumediene.

Sources close to Mr. Ben Bella said he had settled with his wife Zohra, their three adopted children and some other relatives in a modest house in the hills which fringe Algiers, and received numerous visitors.

Mr. Ben Bella spent 14 years in detention without trial after the 1965 coup and 15 months more in restricted residence at Msila, 200 kilometres south of Algiers, before restrictions on his freedom were lifted last October.

Previously he had spent seven years in French jails for his revolutionary activities when Algeria was under French rule.

The former president has travelled extensively in Algeria since regaining his freedom but, although he has given several interviews, he has refrained from expressing views on internal politics.

The sources said Mr. Ben Bella follows world events closely and retains a keen interest in political affairs. They declined to speculate on whether he had any political ambitions but said he would always remain a "revolutionary fighter."

Although free to travel within the country, the former president is still waiting for an Algerian passport which he wants first of all to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, the sources said.



Ahmad Ben Bella with his wife Zohra, children and friends at his first public appearance in Msila, Algeria after regaining his freedom last October. (AP wirephoto)

Regime shaken by coup attempt

Mauritania decides democracy has to wait

NOUAKCHOTT, April 18 (A.P.) — An attempted coup four weeks ago apparently has led the 20-month-old military government in this northwest African country to postpone moves toward democracy until it feels more politically secure, western diplomatic sources report.

These sources expressed concern that the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government March 16 may cause an indefinite delay in conducting national elections, which this former French colony has never known.

In December, the military government of Lt. Col. Mohammad Khouna Ould Haïdalla appointed several civilians to high political posts, including prime minister. The same month, Lt. Col. Haïdalla published a proposed constitution which called for a multiparty state and free elections. He promised to put the constitution to a national vote, though he did not specify a date. "This proposal represented a significant change in the politics of this country which has no experience with democracy or elections," said a diplomat stationed in the capital of this desert nation of about two million people.

Lt. Col. Haïdalla is the third military leader to control the country since July 10, 1978 coup overthrew Moktar Ould Daddah, a lawyer who had served as president since Mauritania gained independence from France Nov. 28, 1960.

Military coups came with such frequency in recent years that analysts began referring to Mauritania as stricken by the "revolving colonel" syndrome.

In June 1979, when Lt. Col. Haïdalla took over, "You wouldn't have thought this government would last more than six months. But nearly two years is a pretty good track record," said one diplomat.

The abortive coup was led by Lieutenant colonels Mohammad Ould Abdel Kader, 40, and Ahmad Salem Ould Sidi, both former members of the country's ruling Military Committee for National Salvation.

With a group of commandos, they attempted to seize the pre-

sidential palace, the radio station and other key installations. However, in fighting that left eight dead and seven wounded the committee thwarted the coup and the conspiracy's two leaders later were executed by firing squad.

Both were said to be unhappy with Mauritania's decision to sign a separate peace agreement with the Polisario guerrillas, a group fighting for the independence of the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony that Morocco annexed in 1975.

Ironically, it was Lt. Col. Sidi, who served briefly as a member of Haïdalla's government, who signed the separate peace in August 1979. He later said he had been forced to sign. Both officers had already been sentenced to death in absentia by the committee.

Many members of the population, one-third of them nomads, appear unconcerned by the changes in the Mauritanian leadership because it has little effect on daily life.

The government arrested 50 to 60 persons immediately after the coup attempt, 20 to 30 of whom are still said to be under some kind of surveillance.

Still, there were no sweeping purges and the level of tension is said to be low.

A curfew starting at sunset imposed after the coup has been pushed back to 11 p.m. Soldiers are seen on the streets, but their most important job is conducting traffic.

Mauritania has blamed the coup attempt on Morocco, where both the dissident colonels had been living. Mauritania immediately broke relations with Rabat and both countries' national radios carry daily polemics against the other.

Morocco has denied any involvement in the coup.

Just two years ago, Morocco and Mauritania were fighting side by side against the Polisario, which is armed by Algeria and Libya. But the war was emptying the Mauritanian treasury and disrupting the operation of its iron mines, the source of 85 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings.

Shortly after the agreement with the Polisario, Mauritania kicked about 9,000 Moroccan troops out of its territory and restored diplomatic ties with Algeria.

Recently, Morocco has accused Mauritania of allowing the Polisario to establish bases in the northern hinterlands. In large part, the internal political problems of Mauritania are linked to the Saharan conflict and probably won't be resolved until a settlement is reached.



Moroccan commando mans a captured Moroccan tank. Many of Mauritania's problems stem from the ongoing struggle along its northern border. (Gamma photo)

NATIONAL

A princess at a very special party



AMMAN, April 18 (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Abla attended a party organised by the management of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel this afternoon for handicapped children on the occasion of the International Year of Disabled Persons. A representative of the hotel management said on this occasion that the handicapped must be cared for and opportunities must be opened for

them to join society and effectively participate in its service. Musicals and songs were presented during the party, as was a play put on by the Haya Arts Centre in which handicapped children participated. At the end of the party, Princess Abla distributed gifts and awards to the handicapped children attending the party.

Badran meets visiting World Bank official

AMMAN, April 18 (Petra) — Visiting executive director of the World Bank Dr. Sa'id Al Najjar called on Prime Minister Mudar Badran today to discuss cooperation between the bank and Jordan. During the meeting at the prime minister's office, World Bank financing for several Jordanian projects was discussed.

The meeting was attended by the president of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh. Earlier, Dr. Najjar met with Finance Minister Salem Masadeh to discuss Jordan's financial dealings with the World Bank. At the meeting Dr. Najjar paid tribute to Jordan for its sound investment of World Bank loans in economic projects.

Murderer turns self in

KARAK, April 18 (J.T.) — A 23-year-old Karak man today shot and killed two men identified only as M.M. and Y.S. with his pistol, and then turned himself in to the police. He admitted killing the two men because of what he described as "old disputes"; but police revealed no other details.

In Tafilah, a four-year-old boy was admitted to the government hospital suffering from burns. His mother said that he sustained the burns while playing in the house as she was lighting the primus stove. His condition was described as serious.

There were also 10 road accidents around the country in the past 24 hours, according to the Public Security Directorate. It said that these resulted in the death of one person and the injury of six others.

Also today, Dr. Najjar met with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour. They reviewed the development of Jordan's industry and explored the possibility of increasing the bank's financial aid.

UNRWA's Jordan chief due in Vienna

AMMAN, April 18 (J.T.) — Mr. John Tanner, director of U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) affairs in Jordan, will leave for Vienna on Monday to discuss the future of UNRWA schools in Jordan after May 31, according to an UNRWA statement released here today.

Mr. Olof Rydbeck, commissioner general of UNRWA, and his senior advisors will take into account the responses made by U.N. member states to the recent appeal for additional funds issued by U.N. Secretary General Y.ert Waldheim, the statement said.

To date, the responses made have been insufficient to cover the agency's budget or to provide sufficient funds to enable all agency schools to operate until the end of 1981, it said.

Mufti presides over meeting

New Amman crafts centre

AMMAN, April 18 (J.T.) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti presided over a meeting today to discuss the aims and activities of the newly established Turath Centre for the development and promotion of local and traditional crafts in Jordan.

with the object of developing crafts and producing items that would preserve their traditional character.

Also, the centre, located in Jabal Luweibdeh, will be recruiting craftsmen and training them in the production of these items, and finally marketing them, Mrs. Mufti said.

Explaining the aim of the centre, Mrs. Mufti said that the project is an extension of the services offered by the Ministry of Social Development and aims, as a preliminary step, to collect old traditional items, studying their designs and production techniques.

Another basic aim is to introduce home crafts for villagers who will receive training from skilled craftsmen, the project's technical advisor, Mrs. Samia Zaru, told the Jordan Times. She said that the Turath Centre will supervise the production of tra-

ditional crafts and supply them with the necessary standard items.

At the meeting it was decided to set up a follow-up committee to supervise the centre's work programmes.

Attending the meeting were representatives of the ministry of industry and trade, Awqaf, tourism and education; directors of the Social Security Corporation, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Chamber of Industry and Trade, the Alia Jordan Welfare Fund and Yarmouk University.

Qatari visitor gets to know Jordan's police, civil defence

AMMAN, April 18 (Petra) — The visiting Qatari interior minister, Sheikh Khaled Ibn Hamad Al Thani, today visited the Public Security Directorate, where he met with its director, Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil.



Interior Minister Suleiman Arar escorts Sheikh Khaled Ibn Hamad Al Thani on a visit to the Civil Defence Directorate on Saturday.

Sheikh Khaled was briefed on the work and services of the directorate, and saw a documentary film on its development.

Sheikh Khaled, accompanied by his delegation, later called at the Princess Basma police-

women's training institute and the Royal Police Academy, where he

was briefed on their activities and programmes.

The Qatari delegation also visited the Civil Defence Directorate and met with Interior Minister Suleiman Arar and the director of Civil Defence, Maj. Gen. K. Tarawneh. The delegation to the different sections of the directorate and were briefed on activities. Later they watched a mock rescue and firefighting operations.

Ajlouni inspects establishments downtown



AMMAN, April 18 (Petra) — Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni today made an inspection tour of a number of cinemas and restaurants, hotels and cafes in the city centre to make sure their proprietors are abiding by sanitary and safety regulations. Mr. Ajlouni inspected in particular kitchens used in restaurants and cafes and furniture installed in cinemas. Amman Municipality had earlier given a

one-month notice to all public places, during which they were expected to carry out maintenance sanitary and decoration work to improve their general appearance and hygienic conditions. Such public places, particularly restaurants, food stores and cafes, will be fined or even closed if they do not abide by the new regulations, Mr. Ajlouni said.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1.000	900	1.670	1.670	1.670
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	5,270	2.240	2.240	2.240
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	200	1.510	1.510	1.510
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	3,095	2.210	2.170	2.210
Red Estate Financial Foundation (Refco)	JD 2.000	100	13.230	13.230	13.230
Jordan National Bank	JD 5.000	100	16.500	16.500	16.500
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5.000	3,050	15.500	15.200	15.500
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan) 80%	JD 10.000	50	13.850	13.850	13.850
General Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	1,100	1.570	1.540	1.540
Arabian Seas Insurance Co.	JD 5.000	150	10.900	10.900	10.900
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	625	2.080	2.080	2.080
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	1,250	0.950	0.950	0.950
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1.000	1,295	1.130	1.120	1.120
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1.000	13,900	0.850	0.850	0.850
Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1.000	2,500	0.610	0.610	0.610
Irbid District Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	50	1.080	1.080	1.080
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1.000	118	9.750	9.750	9.750
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2.000	250	1.670	1.670	1.670
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	4,092	1.260	1.240	1.260
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	2,432	1.750	1.740	1.740
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1.000	28,995	1.360	1.300	1.360
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	10,080	3.650	3.470	3.550
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1.000	3,015	4.250	4.250	4.250
National Sidel Industries	JD 1.000	15,100	2.100	1.990	2.100
Dar Al Dawn Development and Investment Co.	JD 1.000	700	3.350	3.350	3.350
MASS Blades Manufacturing Co.	JD 1.000	100	0.760	0.760	0.760
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1.000	700	1.090	1.090	1.090
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1.000	900	1.550	1.510	1.550
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1.000	212	3.400	3.400	3.400
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5.000	4,035	5.930	5.700	5.930
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5.000	80	29.350	29.200	29.350
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5.000	1,306	8.440	8.420	8.440
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10.000	150	18.550	18.550	18.550

Total volume of shares traded on Saturday, April 18, 1981: JD 265,777

Total number of shares traded: 104,605

Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1991 8 1/4 %	JD 10.000	73	731	10.020	10.020
1989 8 1/4 %	JD 10.000	30	300	10.000	10.000

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AQABA, April 18 (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, yesterday made an inspection visit to the Citadel Museum in Aqaba, and later responded to the invitation of a local citizen to visit him at home. During the visit, Prince Hassan was met by cheering crowds, who later presented him with a number of requests connected with improving public services in Aqaba. Prince Hassan promised to study the requests and strive to meet their demands.

discuss subjects connected with emigration trends in the Arab World and their impact on Arab economy.

MAFRAQ, April 18 (Petra) — The Catholic Relief Service in Jordan will help to finance a project for constructing a water pipe network in the village of Manshiyet Bani Hassan in Mafraq District, the village council announced today. It said that the project, to be implemented in cooperation with the village council, entails laying 500 metres of pipes at a cost of JD 5,000. Work on the project will start in the coming two months, the spokesman said. In the past months the department of social development in Mafraq has constructed water pipe networks in the villages of Bashariyeh, Rahha, Rakad and Buweidah. A total of four kilometres of pipes was laid at a cost of JD 25,000, the department said.

AMMAN, April 18 (Petra) — The University of Jordan will participate in a regional conference on emigration in the Arab World to open on May 11 in Beirut. A university spokesman said that the participants in the conference, organised by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), will

Talhouni meets Gandhi

NEW DELHI, April 18 (Petra) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received here today a visiting Jordanian parliamentary delegation led by the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat I. hant. At the meeting, they discussed the Middle East as the Palestine problem and Jordanian-Indian relations.

Other topics discussed at meeting included the Iraq-I. war, Jordan's stand vis a this war and India's efforts, end the conflict between the neighbouring countries.

JD 490 million in five years

AMMAN, April 18 (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade will carry out 17 large projects at a cost of JD 490 million within its five-year plan (1985) according to ministry sources quoted by Al Ra'i news today.

They said that these projects include among others the construction of a JD 12 million dow factory in Ma'an, a JD 100 million timber plant at Aqaba, 85 million cement factory in Tafilah region and a JD 17 million industrial city.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The Jordan Distribution Agency presents an exhibition of Soviet books in Arabic and English, covering science, medicine, engineering, mathematics, history, economics and literature, as well as a wide range of children's books. The exhibition is open daily at 10 a.m. at the University of Jordan Library.

The American Centre presents an exhibition of paintings and drawings of Jerusalem and the Jordanian landscape, by Ivy Nasir. The exhibition is open to the public from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

The Jordan Engineers' Association presents an exhibition of the work of Jordanian architects, at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

The Franco-Jordanian Friendship Association, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, presents an exhibition of "Tapestries of Madaha and the Handicraft Industry in Jordan". The exhibition is open to the public at the French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Film

The National Gallery of Fine Arts, in cooperation with the American Centre, presents two films on modern American artists "Lee Krasner" and "George Segal." The film will be shown at the National Gallery at 6 p.m., on Monday, April 20.

Easter Services

The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E.) Anglican /Episcopal celebrates Palm Sunday with Holy Communion at 8 a.m., 12 noon and 4:30 p.m. The church is located in the First Circle area c Jabal Amman, near the Ahliya School (CMS), beyond the Chin Restaurant.

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مركز الثقافة الفرنسية

French Cultural Centre mounts exhibition

Traditional Madaba rugs: a delight to the eyes

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 18 — Like some exotic carpet store, the hall of the French Cultural Centre is hung, draped and literally covered from floor to ceiling with the most comprehensive and marvellous display of Madaba rugs there has ever been.

It's a delight to the eyes — the dark richness of the carpets enclosing within themselves a sombre, peaceful, even musty atmosphere. The exhibition — the result

of extensive research and hard work — is a chance for everyone to see at its best and most abundant one of the famous handicrafts of Jordan.

Rugmaking was traditionally one of the duties of the women of the village, who used a simple loom laid out on the floor. With the help of all the neighbours, each of whom assisted in turn, the women would make the carpets for their own homes and for those of their yet unmarried daughters, who would take them on leaving the family.

Simple striped patterns were all the women could achieve on their basic looms, while the more complex geometrical designs which are still used today were produced by the men.

In the 1920s, with the advent of the modern loom, rugmaking became one of the major occupations

of Madaba. The pioneer was an Armenian from Salt who taught his craft to Hannah Hanoush and Salameh Michael Maiah; and the skills have been handed down from father to son ever since. In Madaba today there are some seven weavers' workshops with nine looms, which are worked by seven male members of the Maiah family.

The method of weaving used in Madaba is *killin* — a Middle Eastern method that dates back to 400 B.C. The fixed mechanical looms are made from simple materials, while the shuttles are imported from Damascus because, to facilitate the weaving, they need to be made of dense walnut wood.

The weft is passed over and under the taut, 40-metre-long warp, which is alternated by pedal work. It is hard and repetitive work, one metre of rug taking 12 hours of continuous work, or one-and-a-half days, to complete.

The normal size rug — 90 centimetres wide and four to five metres long — uses eight to nine kilograms of wool, and costs on average JD 60 — 70.

The fibre used is the local sheep's wool, mixed with goat's hair, which adds strength and durability. Occasionally, if a softer product is required, camel hair imported from Saudi Arabia is added, making the rug more luxurious and expensive. The wool and goat's hair is provided by the bedouins, and the village women spin it.

Before the 1920s, only natural dyes were used — red from the cochineal beetle and the madder root, their tones varied by additions of milk, grapejuice, acids and other chemicals; blue from the indigo plant; beige and white from the natural colour of the raw wool. Now all the dyes are synthetic: an inevitable change as this cuts production time and costs; but a change by which much is lost.

The colours given by the natural dyes are brighter, stronger and consistent, and the corrosive properties of the dyes mean the colours improve with time and do not fade.

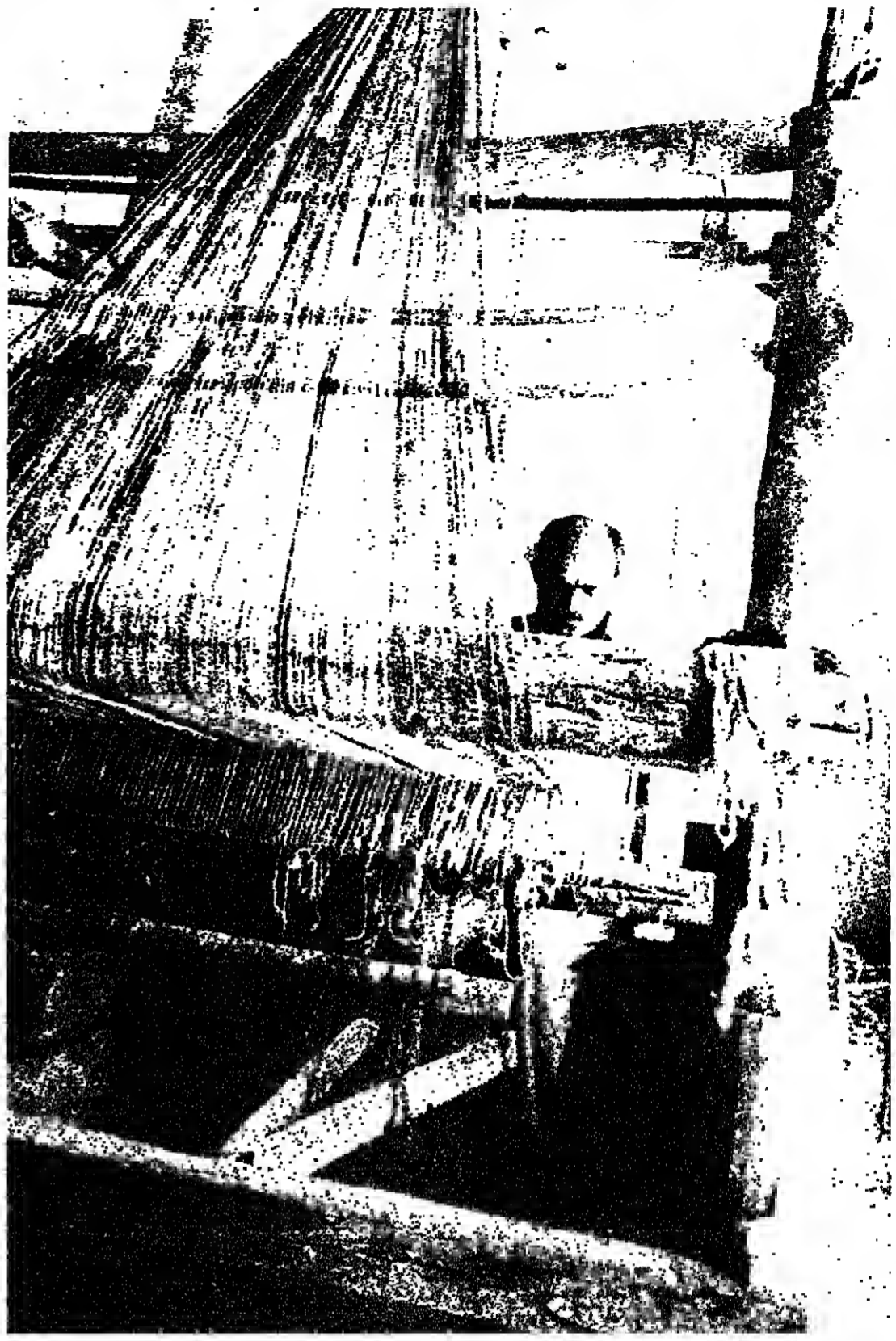
The majority of the rugs, especially the old ones, are basically dark red in colour — due to the fact that cochineal gave the best and most effective dye, and also because the bedouins for whom the rugs were originally made preferred sombre colours like garnet-red and dark-blue, other lighter colours like yellow holding some superstitious meaning for them.

Today all colours — brown, beige, green, orange — are used in the same, but not so varied, patterns and designs that were woven into the rugs in earlier times.

Basically there are two main styles. One is the simple stripe design — the antique rugs often being striped in beautiful toning colours — which was used for covering the floor of the tent while the bright artistry of the second kind, the geometrically patterned rugs, was used for covering the diwans and as decoration.

The older rugs at the exhibition come from private collections, and can be picked out from among the rugs that are being produced today, as their motifs and patterns tend to be sharper, finer and more varied, showing artistic skill in use of colour and imagination in the intricate design.

It is thought that the slight loss of clarity in the design of the modern carpets is due to the fact that the number of warp threads is



Using his mechanical loom, the weaver passes the weft over and under the taut, 40-metre-long warp.

approximately half the number used in the earlier rugs, which is in itself due to the fact that only thicker-ply wool is being spun. The thicker the wool, the less space there is for more warp threads on the loom, which in turn leads to a coarser texture and less detail in the pattern.

From talking to some of the roughly 300 people attending the show's opening and buying carpets from the exhibition, it became

apparent that in general the people want to use the carpets more as pieces of art, for wall hangings and as furniture covers rather than as rugs, which ultimately means there is a demand and a potential market for the high-quality product that was standard in the traditional production of Madaba rugs.

It has been suggested that with sponsorship and aid, one or two of the weavers could return to more traditional

methods of weaving, which although it would increase production time and costs greatly, would also increase the quality of the finished products and make them works of art.

This exhibition has done much for the weavers of Madaba, drawing as it does attention to their work and making people aware of this rich and beautiful heritage which must not be allowed to disappear.

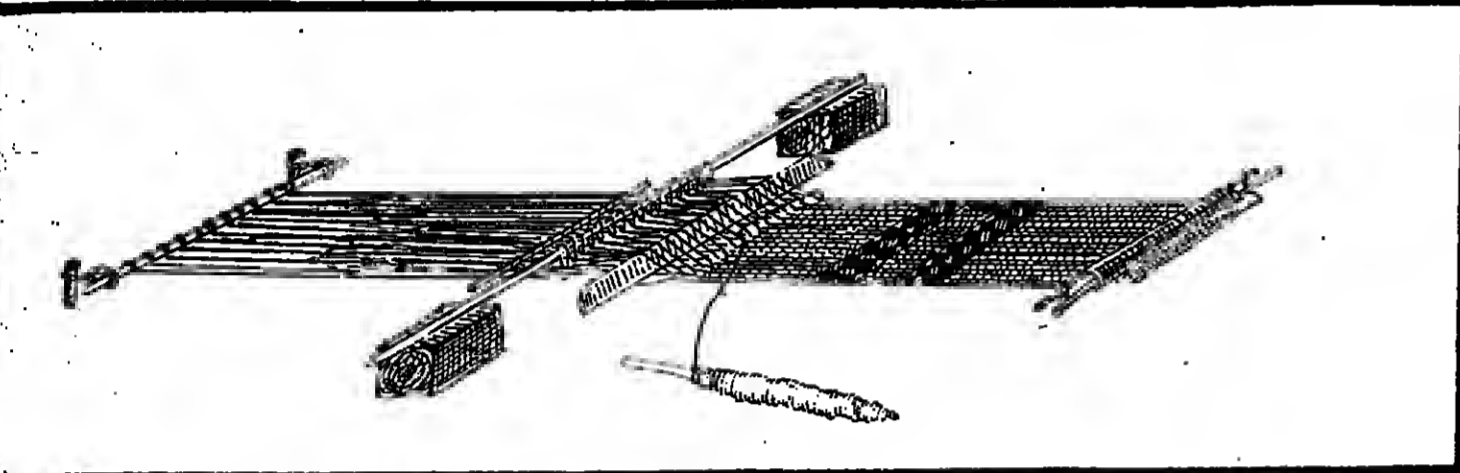


Diagram of a floor loom used by Madaba women

Children's programming head plans series

Promoting children's books through their electronic rival

By Phyllis Hughes
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The head of children's programmes at Jordan Television, Miss Margo Malatjalian, is planning a series of

shows to encourage young people to read.

things are progressing elsewhere."

She was particularly impressed with a drama competition organised by the famous London Royal Court Theatre. Every year children write a play of their own, and the best ones are staged by the professional players of the Royal Court.

"This is something I would like to see for the future. But at the moment theatre is not part of our culture, and children must be introduced to it through television and through lessons in the classroom before they could attempt to write anything themselves," she said.

Another impressive scheme she saw was a children's drama workshop which encouraged pupils to express themselves and then trained them in professional acting.

"There are no books in Arabic on children's drama, so my trip to England was very useful," she remarked.

Miss Malatjalian's first priority now is to get financial backing for bringing experts from England to train Jordanian teachers.

"Some teachers are giving drama classes, but I am concerned that they may be applying the ideas in the wrong way," she said. If they do that then it defeats the whole object of the classes.

"For the time being I want to concentrate on books. Then I will think about expanding into art and music."

"One huge advantage of encouraging children to read is that it does not cost much. It is quite cheap and it is very important," the enterprising educator said.

the "box".

"If television is properly used then it can help to inform and educate," Miss Malatjalian said. "But I do not believe in just watching it for the sake of something to do. It kills conversation and it kills the incentive to do anything else."

Plans for new programmes are limited by both finance and the small number of staff in the department. However, the programmes on books should go ahead in the next month or so.

"I think it is essential to run a series to educate parents as well as children," the children's programme director said.

"Reading is not part of our culture as it is in the West. Parents have to be taught the value of storytelling to their children, and of sitting down and reading to them."

"Very few homes here have books available for the children, although things are beginning to change now."

"I hope my programmes will show the value of learning to read at a very early age, with help and encouragement from the home," she said.

Miss Malatjalian's desire to see children learn to read is also part of her plan to encourage them to take an interest in drama.

She is a founder member of the Friends of Children Society, and she is keen to help the youngsters who attend the classes there to

enjoy and take part in all forms of drama.

"There are very few decent children's writers in this country, because there is no tradition of a love of literature," she said. "I hope that the next generation, who have been taught to enjoy reading, will turn out to be talented writers too."

"Then I hope to see some good children's drama appearing."

In the meantime she is trying to encourage the children herself. She organises drama sessions where children are free to express themselves.

"I am not concentrating on theatre," she said. "The difference is that with proper theatre you direct the people taking part, whereas with drama they express themselves under your guidance."

She believes that drama is an excellent way of helping young people to develop, and the subject is now included in the school curriculum.

However there are very few teachers qualified in the subject, and Miss Malatjalian hopes to bring experts from England to train some.

"I was thrilled to visit London and discover people doing very similar work to me," she said. "Although I have been working with children's drama for some time I had nothing to compare my achievements with. It was a marvellous opportunity to see how

The 13 programmes, called "Our Library", will be aimed at all age groups, and will run in conjunction with a series telling parents how to help their children to make the most of books.

Miss Malatjalian has just returned from a two-week trip to England, organised by the British Council, where she has been studying the latest developments and techniques in children's television.

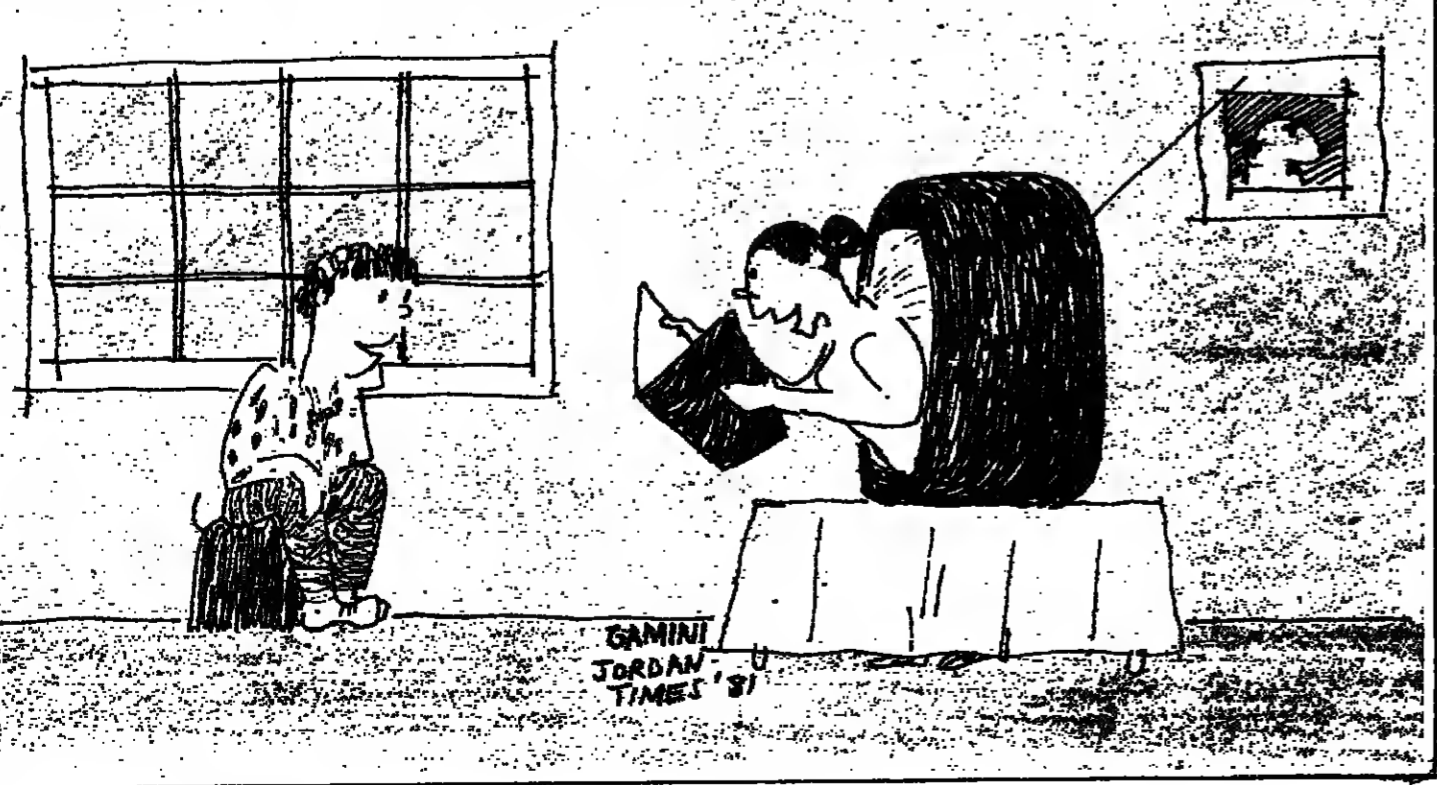
Her aim now is to educate both parents and children that reading is one of the most important things in learning. "In every country in any school, the book is a piece of basic equipment," she said.

"It doesn't matter what subject you are studying, from the arts field to sciences; you will need to use textbooks."

Reading helps a nation to develop culturally. If we train our children at the right time then they will be better adults for the future," Miss Malatjalian said.

At the moment she is in the middle of making 450 shows for the children's magazine programme "Rainbow". The series is aimed at pre-school children, and has proved very popular with them.

But now she wants to expand to include programmes for older children. Although she is using the medium of television to get her message across, she is vehemently against children sitting glued to



Crackdown on income tax dodgers

(Continued from page 1)

investment regulations. Tax evasion, which he is combatting, also has a lot to do with it.

He said that in the second part of 1980, his department had examined the records of 12 auditing firms in a raid on their offices. Fifty-nine cases of tax evasion were discovered, and 158 potential taxpayers unknown to the department were found. The department managed to collect JD 2.6 million in unpaid taxes as a result.

In 1980, 15,000 potential taxpayers unknown to the department were identified, out of a total of 250,000 taxpayers. Ten thousand of them were individual business firms and partnerships.

Dr. Khasawneh expects, however, that the decline of the share of public corporations in total income tax revenues will level off in the coming years, as new corporations cease to benefit from exemptions due to the encouragement of investment regulations, and in view of the increasing number of public corporations being set up.

As part of its crackdown on tax evasion, the department has been compiling comprehensive records from various sources, such as customs forms, tender bids, rents and records of land sales and purchases. In fact, the department gets a copy of each customs form that is made out. These serve as a check on declarations by taxpayers.

The department has also introduced a system whereby each business has a card on file, which is checked periodically to make sure that taxes are being paid. Since 1978, records have been computerised, and in the last three to four months a computer hardware system was installed for the department's own use.

During 1979 and 1980, computer schedules were produced, spelling out priorities for collection from delinquent income tax payers. These schedules allow the department to channel its resources in the most productive manner possible, by singling out the biggest offenders and identifying cases where the largest tax settlements are due.

The department is also holding businesses responsible for collecting taxes from their employees. New forms have been introduced, and businesses must now state the number of employees they have, the total paid out in salaries and the deductions claimed.

Within the next two years, Dr. Khasawneh said, a rigorous self-assessment system will be introduced, and tax declarations will be filed before the end of March each year. Self-assessment supposedly exists now, but no specific sanctions or fines exist for not filing, giving inaccurate information or not paying.

Three types of self-assessment forms have already been devised, and were used on an experimental basis in 1979 and 1980 on sample groups of doctors, lawyers and pharmacists.

The pilot project has been very successful with doctors, but not with lawyers, who only started to recognise its benefits this year. Normally in Jordan and many neighbouring countries, tax chargeable to self-employed professionals is assessed by a committee and can be arbitrary at times. The new system will ensure greater fairness, while freeing employees of the department from

the time-consuming process of tax assessment and allowing them to devote their efforts to combatting tax evasion. Random samples of filed tax declarations will be taken periodically and checked to make sure that everything is proper and aboveboard.

Two experts from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service will be coming to Jordan for two years, to help establishment an information bank and computerise tax forms.

Despite the improvement, the contribution of income tax to domestic government revenues and current government expenditures is still too low. In advanced countries, the share of income tax in domestic revenues is about 50 per cent. Even in developing countries it is about 18 per cent. In Jordan, it only contributed an average of 11 per cent of domestic revenues during the last five-year plan period, rising to 12 per cent in 1979 and a projected 12.3 per cent in 1980.

In advanced countries, income tax accounts for about 60 per cent of all tax revenues, and in developing countries the figure is about 25 per cent; but in Jordan the average for the last five-year plan was about 15 per cent, rising to a projected 20 per cent in 1980.

As a percentage of current government expenses, income tax revenues averaged about seven per cent during the past five years, rising from five per cent in 1976 to an estimated 8.5 per cent in 1980. This will certainly have to be improved if the government is to succeed in its objective of meeting all current spending from domestic revenues by 1985.

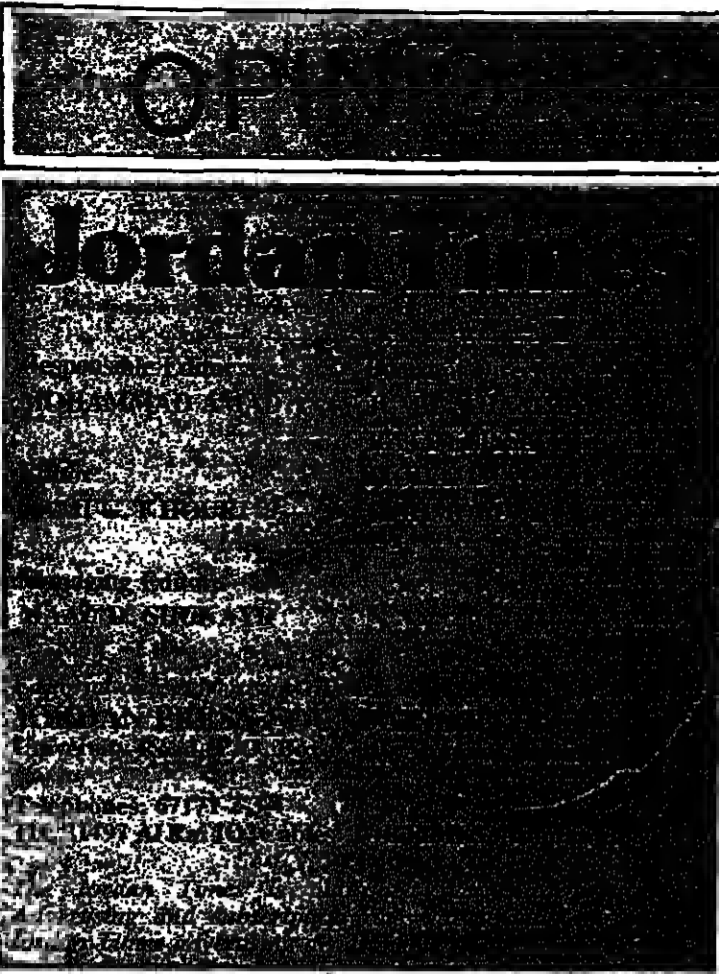
Encouraging

One encouraging sign is that although revenues from income tax and direct taxes in general compare unfavourably with revenues from indirect taxes, such as customs, income tax and direct taxes are growing twice as fast as indirect taxes.

Indirect taxes, whose contribution to tax revenues averaged about 83 per cent of all tax revenues during the plan period, and which accounted for about 42 per cent of current government spending during the last five years on the average, only grew at an annual average of 6.6 per cent in fixed prices during the plan period, while income tax grew at an annual average of 12.7 per cent in fixed prices. Income tax accounted for between 80 and 90 per cent of direct taxes during 1979-80, and direct taxes grew at an annual average of 14.9 per cent in fixed prices.

The share of income tax in gross national product, although tiny, grew from 1.7 per cent in 1976 to 2.7 in 1980; and the share of direct taxes grew from 2.1 per cent to 3.2 per cent, while the contribution of indirect taxes fell from 14.3 per cent to 10.5 per cent.

A 12.7 per cent average annual rate of increase in income tax revenues is quite healthy, if measured against the growth in gross domestic product during the plan period, which the government puts at 8.5 per cent a year on the average. So income tax revenues grew about one and a half times as fast as domestic economic output.



ARAB PRESS COMMENT

AL RA'I: The talks which the current president of the European Economic Community Council of Ministers Dr. Christoph van der Klauuw, has held with the Palestine Liberation Organisation are a new step on the path of dialogue between the community and the organisation. Israel never wanted this dialogue to be initiated to begin with, and the U.S. administration is still reluctant to start one itself.

It seems from the statement Mr. van der Klauuw made after the talks that the anticipated European initiative is not yet ripe, and that the community is still waiting for the results of the Israeli elections in June.

Nevertheless, it is useful to remember the statements made by Israeli leaders, whether of the Likud or the Labour Party, to the effect that the Israeli position towards the Palestine issue will not change, regardless who wins the elections. The Israeli "no's" are known: no recognition of the P.L.O. as to the establishment of a Palestinian state, and no to the removal of settlements -- and no to a withdrawal from all Arab areas occupied in 1967. Furthermore, the U.S. and Israeli sides are in agreement on upholding the Camp David process and ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Thus one cannot help asking why the European community would want to wait until the Israeli elections.

As far as the Arabs are concerned, they should unify their ranks and build their self-strength, because this is the indispensable must if they want to solicit international support for their cause and help the European initiative succeed -- the initiative for which Mr. van der Klauuw has said that the time is not yet opportune.

AL DUSTOUR: Before Washington could realise the predicament the administration of President Reagan was in because of the deal to sell military aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Menachem Begin was affirming the Tel Aviv deal that the deal would never see life. This means that the Israeli decision in this case is the decision which defines the American position.

Despite the efforts made by the U.S. administration, particularly Secretary of State Alexander Haig, to conclude the deal, the strong opposition in Congress to the deal indicates that the United States will go back in its pledges to the Saudi government in order to please Israel and to make sure that the balance of power remains in Israel's favour, so that Israel might remain the strategic pillar of U.S. policy in the area.

Thus the Reagan administration has failed in scrounging out the intentions of the Arabs, including Saudi Arabia, who were eager to give Mr. Reagan the opportunity to see things from the proper perspective, which can guarantee security and peace in the area and protect the interests of everyone, including the United States.

Such a failure has many consequences, and is certainly not in the interest of the United States, particularly since the United States ignores the Saudi eagerness to keep the international economic order sound and healthy and to secure the continued flow of oil, which constitutes the staff of life for all the Western countries. This can be explained as acquiescence to Zionist pressure.

The Saudi deal which is opposed by Congress has a price -- it is not free, as is the case with the U.S. deal with Tel Aviv, which has become an arsenal containing the most sophisticated weapons which even America's closest allies have not yet obtained from Washington.

The logical reply to this U.S. stand is not difficult or impossible, because of what the Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, have in terms of political and economic power, oil and financial wealth. The result naturally will not be in the interest of the United States.

Development: the Jordanian way

By Maher A. Waked

For a long time, Jordan has had an innovative trend in development. The healthy atmosphere of the country's political stability has led to a solid private enterprise economy that also enjoys the advantages of direct investment by, or through, the government. Jordan's satisfactory currency stability provides a reassuring basis for financial transactions: laws and regulations governing currency control are not stringent. Participation and investment, both from sister Arab countries and others, are welcome and many new investment opportunities are being created as a result of Jordan's current economic development programmes.

In a nutshell, a highly favourable climate exists in Jordan for new investment and projects. Recognition by foreign investors of the potential growth inherent in Jordan's economy and their actual participation in the existing opportunities is clear and is expected to grow continuously in conjunction with the forthcoming plan for economic development. Regarding the banking system,

banks and financial intermediaries have been advanced during recent years and geared to foster the requirements of the country's financial plans. The banking system has been strengthened with the introduction of new, healthy banks and semi-banks in joint forces with the previously established ones. Both categories of locally incorporated and foreign banks are sharing the market and functioning in a favourable mode of competition, providing their tremendous input to the activities of the economy. A newly-introduced pattern of intermediaries is the finance companies which aim better to suit and cater to the requirements of long-term financing. Together with investment banks, they will play a pivotal role in mobilising savings deposits, supplying loans and managing syndicates of loans for infrastructural projects. Some of these intermediaries, although newly established, have been able to prove their capabilities in the market by being able to solicit a remarkable size of deposits and to foster and join syndicated types of

loans in addition to other functions such as undertaking to cover underwritings of share issues.

In its way for development, Jordan adapts rational, planning methods which aim to determine priorities, then to locate the means to mobilise the financial resources needed either from local savings or from foreign participation and aid.

It is of vital importance to accelerate the development of local communities by creating a nationwide network of services and economic incentives to support them. As a matter of fact, some financial institutions were created for this purpose, but they would be a lapse of time before the desirable results can be seen.

Jordan has had a good reputation for the quality of its skilled labour and intellectuals working in the neighbouring Arab countries and, to a certain extent, in various parts of the world.

Although the continuous influx of skilled people might impose certain problems, this matter has been dealt with and contained in a variety of ways, one of which is importing labour. However, this problem will be alleviated, in the next years when Jordan's various

colleges start to inject the market with their skilled and high trained graduates. Moreover, it is expected that growing numbers of skilled Jordanians acquiring more of the technical know-how, would be soon returning home to start again.

The emphasis on improve agricultural exports has raised the output of a full assortment of crops. Vital packages of project have been implemented to develop the rural areas, including the Jordan Valley. This emphasis would call for the establishment of agricultural companies that would benefit from the business -- like way of organising farm projects and would sustain further the role of cooperatives in terms of utilising machines and other modern equipment designed to improve the level of land output.

Finally, the feeling is admitted that more efforts are needed to exploit the country's mineral resources and many expectations are yet to be scrutinised.

It has been stipulated that the general increase in productivity does not constitute development but the possibility of development. This possibility is always here in Jordan.

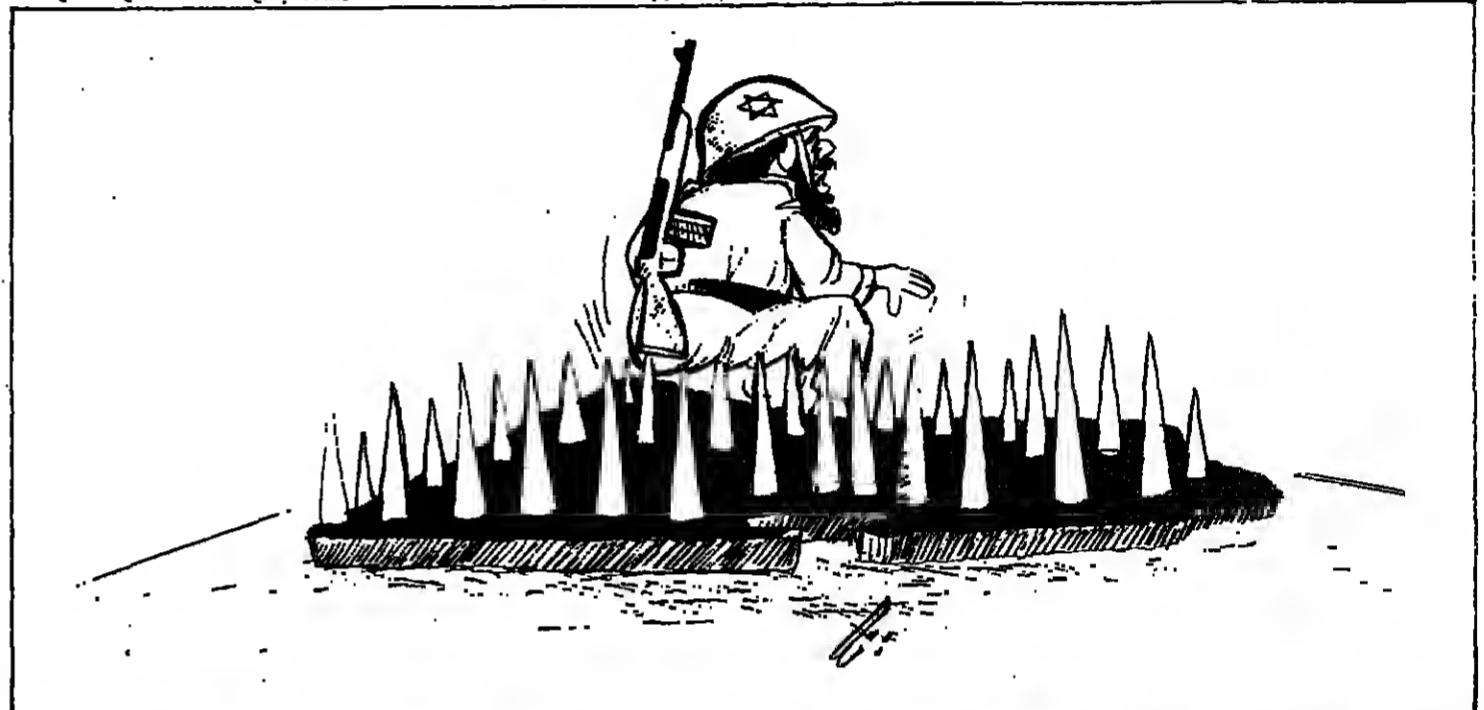
Another Jewish vote?

WHEN Mr. Ronald Reagan was elected to the presidency of the United States, much was made of the size and breadth of his victory. Arab commentators took the opportunity to remind Mr. Reagan that he had no reason to feel himself indebted to the Jewish vote. He would, thus, it was hoped, be able to act with the true interests of the United States in mind.

Yet Mr. Reagan's blithe, and one might say ignorant, remarks on the nature of Israeli occupation, settlement and repression; his attitude towards the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, and his administration's rush to "balance" arms sales to Saudi Arabia with "compensating" aid to Israel would seem to indicate that something still holds a fearsome sword over his head.

What voters think is to a large extent determined by what they think other people think. The power of the pro-Israel lobby goes further than the actual Jewish population of America. Mr. Reagan knows that many of those who elected him, while they have no real reason to be concerned about Israel's "safety" and little knowledge of the facts of the Middle East situation, have heard so much about the supposed need to protect Israel as the only "democratic" state in the region, and have been so incited with Zionist mythology, that they represent what is in effect a second "Jewish vote".

This is where our efforts must be directed. The Jewish electorate may be neutralised in its power over a candidate; but until the rest of America is enlightened as to its real interests, there is little hope for a sound and rational U.S. policy.



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:15 Children's Programme
6:35 Polyanna
7:00 Programme Preview
7:15 Programme on Sports
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 I.V. Magazine
10:10 Arabic series
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 1

- 6:10 Live Transmission from the Vatican
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Cultural Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 "A Sharp intake of breath"
9:00 Plot of the Week
10:15 News in English
10:45 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign off
7:30 Morning Show
7:40 News Bulletin
7:45 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:15 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Country Meets Fall
14:30 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Music
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:45 Evening Show
22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

- GMT 04:00 Newsdesk
04:30 Divertimento
04:45 Financial Review
04:55 Reflections
05:00 World News
05:30 Four Hands in Harmony
05:45 Letter from America
06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 DJ Roundtable
07:00 World News
07:15 From Our Own Correspondent
07:30

Stars in Their Eyes

- 07:45 Somerset Maugham Stories
08:00 World News: Reflections
08:15 The Pleasure's Yours
09:00 World News: British Press Review
09:15 People and Politics
09:30 From the Weeklies
09:45 Sports Review
10:15 Classical Record Review
10:30 Religious Service
11:00 World News: News about Britain
11:15 Letter from America
11:30 Play of the Week
12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen
13:00 World News: Commentary
13:15 From Our Own Correspondent
13:30 Short Story
13:45 Sandi Jones Request Show
14:30 Smash of the Day: Dad's Army
15:00 Radio Newsdesk
15:15 Concert Hall
16:00 World News: Commentary
16:15 Letter from America
17:00 World News: Financial Review
17:20 New Ideas
17:30 Arza
17:45 Sportsall
18:00 World News: News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newsdesk
18:30 Disraeli
19:00 Country Style
19:15 Little Dorrit
20:00 World News: Commentary
20:15 Letterbox
20:30 Sunday Half-Hour
21:00 Letter from a Traveller
21:15 Sandi Jones Request Show
22:00 World News: Commentary
22:15 Sportsall
23:00 World News: Commentary
23:15 Letter from America
23:30 Music Now

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show
06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour
17:00 News and New Products (USA)
17:15 Critics' Choice
17:30 Studio One
18:00 Special English: NewsWords and their stories, feature "People in America"
18:30 Music USA (Standardly)
19:00 News and Topical Reports
19:15 News Horizons
19:30 Issues in the News
20:00 Special English: NewsWords and their stories
20:15 The Concert Hall
21:00 News and New Products
USA
21:15 Critics' Choice
21:30 Studio One

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 Cairo (EAT)
8:30 Jeddah
8:55 Aqaba
9:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:55 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh, Dhahran (S.A.)
14:00 Jeddah (KAC)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:15 Bahrain
16:25 Rawajj (B.A.)
17:00 Tunis, Tripoli
17:15 Houston, New York
17:30 Vienna
17:45 Paris
17:45 Brussels, Geneva

DEPARTURES:

- 7:00 Aqaba
7:00 Beirut
7:40 Paris (AF)
8:55 Cairo (EAT)
8:50 Beirut, Athens
9:00 Austrian (KLA)
9:21 Madrid
9:25 Beirut (EAT)
9:30 London (BA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:00 Larnaca, Athens
10:10 Rome
10:30 Larnaca, Athens
10:45 Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)
11:00 Cairo
11:05 Doha, Riyadh (SDI)
12:05 Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)
12:30 London (BA)
14:00 Cairo
15:00 Jeddah (SDI)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:45 London (BA)
19:00 Baghdad
19:30 Bahrain, Doha
19:30 Kuwait
20:00 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok
20:45 Dhahran
21:00 Baghdad
21:15 Dubai, Muscat
06:25 Cairo (EAT)
02:15 Paris

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS: Amman: Mahmoud Imran 73172 Faiz Jalawgha 24027
Zarqa: Akram Haddad 85550

PHARMACIES:

- Amman: Nainulakh 23672 Al-Salam 36730 Al-Owaid 21370 Bashir 39117 Ghassan 74497
Zarqa: Royal (-)
Irbid: Sirdoun (-)

TAXES:

- Jerusalem 39655
Tall 25021
Al-Annan 56050
Faisal 22051
Al-Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24649
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Iraqi Arts Centre 65195
Husseini Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan (Library) 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club, Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club, Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club, Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 39111-3
Police headquarters 37141
Najdoh moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:29
Sunrise 5:02
Dhuhr 11:38
'Asr 3:16
Maghreb 6:14
'Isha 7:33

MUSEUMS

- Fulkore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37104.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwbeidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 97.4/97.8
Lebanese pound 81.7/81.3
Sri Lankan rupee 51.3/51.8
Iraqi dinar 742/749.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1183/1186
Egyptian pound 293.3/347
Dhahran riyal 89.5/89.8
Iraqi dirham 88.9/89.3
Tunisi riyal 941/946
U.S. dollar 327/329
U.K. Sterling 704.4/708.6
West German mark 149.2/150.1
Swiss franc 163.6/164.6
Italian lire (for every 100) 31.30/2
French franc 63.2/63.6
Dutch guilder 134.7/135.5
Swedish crown 19.1/19.5
Belgium franc 91.1/91.6
Japanese yen (for every 100) 150.3/151.2

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APR. 19, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's aspects can bring changes into your life in which you can gain added benefits. Maintain a cheerful manner with those you come in contact with. Be thoughtful of others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take time for meditation early in the day and adopt the right philosophy for the future. Think along logical lines.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your relationship with friends and gain increased harmony. You can be inspired to a great achievement now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take time to show appreciation to those who have done you favors in the past. Devote evening to loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to put new inventive talents to work. Seek the assistance of clever individuals. Strive for happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study home activities and strive to improve the quality of your life. Don't be taken in by doubtful persons.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Morning is fine for studying important philosophical tenets and profiting by them. Strive to be more active and happy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to come to a better understanding with family members. Plan how to add to present abundance.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to make the right decisions concerning new activities you have in mind. Strive to be more productive.

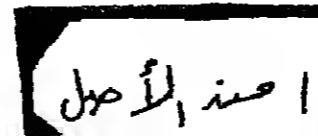
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Consult with trusted advisers for advice you need on a private matter. Reach a greater accord with loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good day to study whatever is spiritual and educational. Know what your personal aims are and how to attain them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study the stumbling blocks in your path of progress and get rid of them quickly. Make needed repairs to property.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go to the right places where you can find the right philosophy to follow in the future. Think along constructive lines.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to study problems and situations and come up with the right answers, so be sure to direct the education along lines of investigation for best results. A very fine family person in this chart. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!



MIDDLE EAST

Van der Klaauw meets Arafat

DAMASCUS, April 18 (R) — Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw last night had talks with Palestinian commando leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat about a European peace initiative in the Middle East, Palestinian sources said.

Dr. van der Klaauw, president of the European Economic Community (EEC) council of ministers, is meeting leaders in the region to establish their attitude to the initiative.

He has already visited Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Iraq, Tunisia, Lebanon and the United States under a mandate from the 10-nation EEC to explore prospects for the European move launched at a common market summit in Venice last June.

Few details of the initiative have been released, but the Venice declaration called for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which is headed by Mr. Arafat, in the Middle East peace process.

Accompanying Mr. Arafat in the talks were Mr. Farouk Kadoumi, head of the PLO's political department, the department's director-general Mr. Abdul Razzak Al Yehya and Mr. Ahmed Sidki Al Dajani, a member of the PLO executive committee.

It was the second meeting bet-

ween Mr. Arafat and a president of the EEC council of ministers. He met Mr. Gaston Thorn, former Luxembourg foreign minister, when he was president last year.

The European peace initiative is viewed with scepticism at the current session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the 301-member Palestinian parliament-in-exile meeting in Damascus to draw up the PLO's political and military strategy for the next four years.

And Dr. van der Klaauw's visit has already drawn fire from Israel, which said two days ago the European initiative was doomed to failure since it did not take vital Israeli interests into consideration.

European leaders say the initiative is designed to supplement rather than take the place of United States moves to bring peace in the region based on the Camp David accords.

Some PLO leaders hope to persuade the Europeans to move towards a Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.

Addressing the PNC earlier this week, Mr. Arafat said he always told visiting envoys that "we have an initiative from the friendly Soviet side relating to the Middle East."

Egypt protests Israel's Med-Dead canal

UNITED NATIONS, April 18 (R) — Egypt has protested over Israeli plans to build a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, saying it underscores Israel's intention to "annex at least those portions of the Palestinian territories" through which it would pass.

In a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Egyptian U.N. Representative Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid said the decision to construct the canal through the Gaza Strip was "bound to pre-determine unilaterally the final status" of the strip, denying the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and sovereignty over their natural resources.

He said the canal would entail "grave regional economic damages, since it will empty into the Dead Sea with certain detrimental effects on the sea, its chemical balance and resources."

The ambassador also referred to Egypt's "historical responsibilities vis a vis the Gaza Strip as recognised by the U.N." Egypt controlled the strip from

1949 until the 1967 Middle East war. A similar protest against the canal, which would pass through part of the Israeli-occupied West Bank, was lodged earlier by Jordan.

RABAT, April 18 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has called for "energetic intervention" by the United Nations after guerrilla attacks which he said were launched from Algeria against Moroccan outposts on the border with the Western Sahara.

In a message to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the king said the outposts attacked "are located in south Morocco inside our international frontiers at a point which has never been disputed in any way."

He said the raiders "came from neighbouring Algerian territory where they took refuge when their

Jerusalem celebrates Easter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 18 (A.P.) — The Christian faithful celebrate Christ's resurrection at the cave believed to be his tomb this Easter Sunday, capping a colourful Holy Week of devotions for the tens of thousands who made the pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Giacomo Giuseppe Beltritti, celebrates a pontifical high mass at sunrise after a procession from the patriarchate to the centuries-old Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the heart of Jerusalem's Old City.

The Holy Week pilgrimage, began with a Palm Sunday procession from the Mount of Olives to the Old City gates last week.

Protestants, who cannot hold their own services in the church because of a 100-year-old arrange-

ment, celebrate Easter Sunday outside the walls of the Old City at the Garden Tomb.

Some Protestants believe the skull-shaped hill is the original Calvary where Christ was nailed to the cross, but most accept as authentic the traditional site of Golgotha.

Eastern churches celebrate Palm Sunday as the Catholic Church concludes its Holy Week. In Jordan all churches, Western and Eastern, have agreed to follow the Eastern liturgical calendar for Easter celebrations with Palm Sunday celebrated tomorrow. Jews mark the first day of the eight-day Passover holiday remembering the exodus from Egypt by the ancient Israelites and symbolising Jewish freedom. Today a dawn candlelight mass, the blessing of the fire, at the Marble Mausoleum covering Christ's tomb attracted about 500

6 Iranians killed in Kurdish ambush

TEHRAN, April 18 (R) — Kurdish guerrillas ambushed a paramilitary police patrol near the western town of Naqadeh on Thursday, killing six gendarmes and wounding four, the newspaper Kayhan said today.

It said the gendarmes were travelling on the Naqadeh — Piranshahr road to replace other units in the province of West Azarbaijan.

Another newspaper, Etefak, said that insurgents wounded a number of people in a mortar attack on a gendarmic post near the former rebel stronghold of Mahabad.

It said the rebels later attacked an ambulance carrying the victims to a hospital, killing five of its six occupants.

The province of West Azarbaijan has been the scene of clashes in recent weeks with government troops claiming to have killed what they describe as "counter-revolutionaries."

Revolutionary guards said they killed 300 rebels for the loss of 20 guards in a series of fierce clashes near Mahabad five days ago.

Tehran newspapers reported today that revolutionary guards had killed eight anti-government gunmen and wounded an indefinite number in the southeastern city of Khash in Baluchistan Province.

The guards put their losses at one killed and three injured.

The province has seen limited clashes between the guards and the ethnic Baluch since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Meanwhile, two people were executed yesterday in the western Iranian city of Toyserkan for sodomy, the newspaper Islamic Republic reported today.

It said the offenders were shot after being found guilty of "being corrupt of the earth" and "waging a war on God."

Qadhafi in Algeria

ALGIERS, April 18 (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Algeria today, accompanied by his liaison for foreign affairs, Dr. Ali Abdul Salam Tureiki.

His visit comes four days after the official Libyan news agency JANA said Col. Qadhafi had called for an alliance between Libya, Algeria, Mauritania and the West Saharan republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario front guerrilla movement.

Col. Qadhafi also suggested a union between Mauritania and the republic, without specifying whether this union should await the "liberation" of Western Sahara, claimed and occupied by Morocco.

The former Spanish Sahara was taken over by Morocco and Mauritania in 1975 but Mauritania withdrew from the territory in 1979 after making peace with the Polisario.

Egypt to request arms from U.S.

CAIRO, April 18 (R) — Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala will leave for Washington on Tuesday for talks with American officials on buying new weapons, the weekly newspaper Akhbar El Youm reported today.

The newspaper did not specify the types of weapons but the semi-official daily Al Ahram said Egypt's arms shopping list included a modern reconnaissance aircraft.

It said the plane is a smaller version of the airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft mentioned by President Anwar Sadat during a meeting here last Thursday with the U.S. Senate majority leader, Mr. Howard Baker.

Mr. Sadat, after the meeting, told a news conference he wanted the planes which he said were used in Israel.

Egyptian defence ministry officials were not immediately available for comment.

King Hassan asks Waldheim to mediate Sahara conflict

RABAT, April 18 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has called for "energetic intervention" by the United Nations after guerrilla attacks which he said were launched from Algeria against Moroccan outposts on the border with the Western Sahara.

In a message to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the king said the outposts attacked "are located in south Morocco inside our international frontiers at a point which has never been disputed in any way."

He said the raiders "came from neighbouring Algerian territory where they took refuge when their crime was committed."

The king said the Moroccan outposts of Sidi Amara and Hassi Bahadja were attacked by Polisario forces at dawn on Thursday. Moroccan casualties were more than 13 dead, 20 seriously wounded and a dozen missing.

A communique issued in Algiers by the Algerian-backed Polisario front, which is fighting Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara, said 125 Moroccan troops were killed and more than 100 wounded in a large-scale assault on Sidi Amara.

King Hassan told Mr. Waldheim that although Morocco was

"obviously in a position of legitimate self-defence we have given orders to our armies not to pursue the aggressors into their sanctuary."

He added: "We consider it our duty to inform you and request your energetic intervention in order that such incidents are not repeated in the future."

King Hassan said he would be grateful to Mr. Waldheim for any approach he might make to the Algerian authorities "to draw their attention to the grave responsibilities they assume... by violating so flagrantly the principles of the U.N. charter."

A thousand years ago, the same basic principles

Islam and humanitarian law

The essential principles of humanity, according to the Koran, apply in armed conflict and may thus be compared with the rules of international humanitarian law. Yet it should be pointed out that the mental attitude of the Muslim World is not that of the West, and that Islam does not separate the spiritual from the temporal (as does Christianity, for example). In fact, the Koran not only lays down, for the believer, the rules for his moral and spiritual life but also regulates his daily activities, his social relationships, and the behaviour of a fighting man towards his enemy.

Moderation and equity

The first principle for a Muslim combatant is the prohibition of excesses and of treachery. From the seventh century, Islam has considered that war opposes not peoples, but states -- a notion to be formulated in the West, ten centuries later, by Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The Koran says, "You who have the faith, stand up before Allah as witnesses to fair treatment. Do not let hatred for a people lead you into injustice". The principle of moderation, which even forbids reprisals if they would require violation of humanitarian rules, is the cornerstone of the Muslim law of war. In the other words, the fact that the enemy has performed unjust acts does not mean that Muslims may be unjust in their reprisals. The same fundamental principle is found in international humanitarian law.

Avoid unnecessary harm

"Remember that you are always seen by God and soon to die, and that you will be judged on the last day. When you fight for the glory of God, behave like men and do not run away, but let not the blood of women, children or old people sully your victory. Never destroy the palm trees, never burn the houses or the fields of wheat. Never cut down the fruit trees and never kill the livestock unless you are forced to do so for food. When you make a treaty, take care to observe its provisions. As you advance, you will find religious men who live in monasteries and serve God by prayer. Leave them alone, do not kill them, do not destroy their monasteries."

If we take each point in this quotation from Abu Bakr, the companion and first successor of the Prophet Mohammad, we find,

first, an appeal to moral sense: to avoid excesses and injustice -- "Remember that you are always seen by God..."; the forbidding of massacres and cruelty -- in fact, the rule against inflicting unnecessary suffering is contained in the phrase: "Let not the blood of women, children or old people sully your victory"; The Koran, moreover, says almost the same thing: "When you make war, fight only with those who fight against you, and commit no injustice". Another basic principle of humanitarian law is the prohibition of senseless destruction: "Never destroy the palm trees...". It is interesting, finally, to note the recommendation concerning the monasteries, for it was certainly Christian monks whom Abu Bakr said should be left unharmed. This advice demonstrates that Islam does not seek to destroy other religions.

Protection of enemy civilians

The protection of civilians and the affirmation of individual freedoms constitute two further very important points akin to provisions of the Geneva Conventions. When Islam occupied a territory, the civilian inhabitants were automatically protected, in the true sense of the word, for an agreement was entered into between the representatives of the inhabitants and the occupying Islamic authorities. Such treaties in Arabic are called "Dhimma".

They laid obligations on civilians -- such as the payment of "capitation", a tax payable in lieu of military service -- but they guaranteed them freedom of opinion and religion, and other personal and economic and political freedoms. In addition, they prohibited the internment or expulsion of enemy nationals living within the Islamic empire -- unfortunately a common practice in Europe during the Second World War.

In conclusion, an extremely important point: under Muslim law, all the rules mentioned above are applicable also in internal conflicts. Rebels are recognised de facto by their government, as is their control of territory.

All these directives, both the verses of the Koran and the teaching of the Prophet or of his companions, date from the seventh and the eighth centuries. Derived from the tenets of the Muslim faith, they are binding. There is no question therefore of these rules being, as it were, an attempt to modernise Muslim law to make it compatible with international humanitarian law, which evolved long after these Islamic principles. It is a striking fact that as a safeguard for mankind in time of armed conflict they are as valid as ever. (International Committee of the Red Cross)

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Polls indicate Likud undercut Labour

TEL AVIV, April 18 (R) — Public opinion polls indicated today that Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his ruling Likud Party had reduced the lead of the opposition Labour Party in the run-up to the June 30 general elections. A Jerusalem Post poll showed that Mr. Begin had caught up with Labour candidate Mr. Shimon Peres as choice for the post of prime minister. The Post poll gave both men 23.7 per cent of the vote. In a similar poll at the end of last year Mr. Peres had a two-to-one lead over Mr. Begin. The newspaper Yedioth Aharonot said that Mr. Begin's Likud had gained almost five per cent on Labour in a poll carried out this month compared with a survey at the beginning of the year. Likud now had 15 per cent of the vote. Labour's popularity had fallen from 39 to 25 per cent during the same period, the poll indicated. Other polls have shown a similar trend, especially since Mr. Begin's government lowered prices on a variety of consumer goods and relaxed some tax regulations.

Reagan appoints members to Iran-U.S. claims tribunal

WASHINGTON, April 18 (R) — President Reagan yesterday appointed three Americans to the Iran-U.S. claims tribunal set up after Iran released 52 American hostages on January 20. Named were Mr. Malcolm Wilkey, a judge of the U.S. court of appeals in Washington, D.C., Mr. Richard Mosk, partner in the Los Angeles firm of Mitchell, Silberberg and Knapp, which specialises in complex financial litigation and Mr. Howard Holtzman, partner in the New York firm of Holtzman, Wise and Shepard, which specialises in arbitration and international law. The American appointees, along with three Iranians, will select three neutral arbitrators to complete the nine-member panel. The tribunal is to rule on financial claims between the two countries that arose during the 444-day hostage crisis.

Turkey discusses repaying oil debts to Iran

TEHRAN, April 18 (R) — Turkish Trade Minister Kemal Canturk arrived in Tehran yesterday on a six-day visit to discuss ways of speeding up repayment of Turkey's oil debts to Iran, state radio reported. It quoted Iran's Commerce Minister Hussein Kazempour Ardebili as saying Mr. Canturk will discuss Turkish sales to Iran of meat and other goods, speeding up of cross-border road and rail traffic and the transport of goods to and from Europe via Turkey. Mr. Ardebili said there had been some delays in Turkey fulfilling previous oil-for-goods agreements and paying off unspecified loans. He gave no figure for the amount of debt incurred by Ankara, a major importer of Iranian oil. Turkish officials said there were no formal loan agreements between Iran and Turkey. "We just have not paid our debts on time," one said. Mr. Canturk will meet the ministers of commerce, finance and industry as well as Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari, the officials added. Previous attempts by oil-starved Turkey to pay for Iranian oil have centred on increased exports of maize, barley and cement.

Bhutto's daughter taken out of jail for operation

KARACHI, April 18 (R) — Miss Benazir Bhutto, elder daughter of Pakistan's executed prime min-

Greeks and Turks agree on some issues

ATHENS, April 18 (R) — Greek and Turkish diplomats have ended four days of talks on disputes over the Aegean Sea and a communique issued afterwards said they reached identity of views on some of the issues. The communique from the ministry of foreign affairs said the diplomats examined various issues left pending after the last of a series of meetings between the secretaries general of the two foreign ministries in Ankara last month. It gave no details of which issues were agreed. A Greek foreign ministry spokesman said at the opening of the talks last Tuesday that the diplomats would discuss air traffic control responsibility and delineation of territorial rights in the Aegean. Mr. Demetrios Servos, who holds the rank of ambassador at the Greek foreign ministry, and Mr. Reza Turmeri, a director of the Turkish foreign ministry, headed the respective delegations. Turkey wants to rearrange air traffic control in the Athens flight region. The two countries have also been at odds over demarcation of continental shelf lines around Greek islands close to the Turkish coast.

N. Yemen gets \$4m from Saudi Arabia

RIYADH, April 18 (R) — Saudi Arabia will pour millions of dollars this year into neighbouring North Yemen where clashes between leftist guerrillas and the government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh have caused concern in Riyadh. The aid, announced in a joint communique, includes 345 million rials (\$100 million) towards North Yemen's 1981 budget and adds to an already existing Saudi programme of assistance to the country. Western diplomats said the North Yemen guerrillas had the sympathy of Marxist South Yemen whose port at Aden at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula is used by Soviet warships. The Sultanate of Oman has also accused South Yemen of supporting opponents of Sultan Qaboos Bin Said. Saudi Arabian officials regard the Arab-Israeli dispute as the chief threat to the stability of the Middle East and the Gulf oil fields. "But a Western diplomat in Jeddah said this week any instability in the Yemens and Oman, with the Soviet presence at Aden and across the Red Sea in Ethiopia, raised the potential danger of a Saudi Achilles heel." North Yemen sent 15 ministers and officials to a Jeddah session this week of the Saudi-North Yemen joint coordination council. Saudi defence minister Prince Sultan led the Saudi side. The joint communique also said Saudi Arabia would help build 10 mosques in North Yemen, drill 50 artesian wells, complete a microwave communications link and study rural development. North Yemen lacks the oil earnings that have transformed living standards in such other states of the Arabian peninsula as Saudi Arabia itself and, on a more modest scale, Oman.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

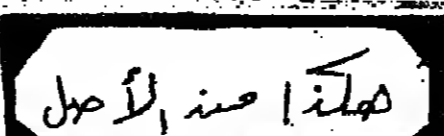
- The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:
- Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
 - The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
 - Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be pasted by the Jordan Times.
 - Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
 - For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres, on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
 - For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
 - You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and sending it with full payment in cash or check in.

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6716,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box — please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____



ECONOMY

GOP leaders rally to Reagan's economic policy

WASHINGTON, April 18 (A.P.) — White House political aides were launching an intensive lobbying campaign that will send former President Gerald Ford and other prominent republicans into Democratic congressional districts in the next few days to generate support for President Ronald Reagan's economic programme.

The effort was described yesterday by Mr. Lee Atwater, White House southern political coordinator, as "educational."

The White House has targeted 65 Democratic members of the house whose conservative views make it likely they will break with their own party leaders and support of the budget and tax cuts

proposed by the president.

Most of the targeted congressmen are from the south. White House aides refused to identify the individuals.

With democrats still in control of the House of Representatives President Reagan aides were hoping to weld conservative democrats into a majority coalition with Republicans supporting the President's programme.

The White House hopes to exploit polls it commissioned that say public approval in the south for the economic programme stands at 67 per cent, compared to an average approval rating of 54 per cent for members of Congress in the region.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan him-

self is using the telephone to lobby members of Congress, according to deputy White House press secretary Mr. Larry Speakes. Congress is away on a two-week Easter recess and the White House lobbying effort is scheduled to get underway next week while most legislators are in their home districts.

The congressional recess ends April 27, and the Reagan programme will be the dominant order of business.

Mr. Speakes told reporters that Mr. Reagan, maintaining a light schedule while recuperating from the gunshot wound suffered March 30, is working on an economic address to be nationally broadcast on an unspecified date.

The lobbying blitz aimed at individual congressional districts reflects a White House belief that congressional leaders no longer have the kind of control over the votes of house members that they exerted a decade ago.

During the Carter administration, White House lobbyists often were frustrated by their inability to get Democrats to line up behind House Speaker Thomas O'Neil of Massachusetts.

The increasing independence of House members often is traced to rules changes adopted in 1974, which stripped the leadership and committee chairmen of much of their absolute power to determine whether legislation would ever come to a vote.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Soviet industrial growth up 3.1%

MOSCOW, April 18 (A.P.) — Soviet industrial growth in the first three months of 1981 was up 3.1 per cent over the same period last year, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

The Soviet economic plan for 1981 called for industrial growth of 4.1 per cent.

Soviet industrial growth has declined significantly in the past few years, reflecting to some degree the maturing of the Soviet economy but also economic difficulties, Western experts say.

The average annual rate of growth was about 8 per cent during the period from 1966-1975. However, during the five-year plan that ended last December, it was 4.6 per cent.

In 1979 and 1980, industrial growth slumped to 3.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively.

TASS also reported today that labour productivity had increased 2.4 per cent during the first quarter of 1981.

AMC reports loss of \$52.7M

DETROIT, April 18 (A.P.) — American Motors Corp. lost \$52 million in the first three months of 1981, the worst first quarter in the company's history, AMC reported yesterday.

The loss, which amounted to 92 cents a share, compared with profit of \$1.3 million or 4 cents a share, in the first quarter of last year. The previous record loss for the first quarter was \$47.8 million in 1975.

First-quarter sales dropped 24 per cent to \$598 million from \$79 million in the same period last year.

AMC's report was an indication that a sales slump continues to plague the United States' major automakers, which lost a total of \$4.1 billion last year. In 1980, AMC lost a company record \$15 million or \$6 a share.

Ford Motor Co. has said it expects to lose more in the first quarter of 1981 than it did in the last quarter of 1980, when it reported a \$31 million deficit. Quarterly financial statements for General Motors Corp., Ford and Chrysler Corp. are expected later this month. GM was the only major U.S. carmaker to report a profit — \$62 million — in the fourth quarter last year.

Slump in commodity prices hits Third World earnings

By Peter Millership

LONDON, (R) — No early end is in sight for the slump in world commodity prices that has reduced the earnings of Third World producing countries and squeezed their finances.

Prices for cocoa, tin and rubber have recently plunged to their lowest for several years on commodity markets as low demand stemming from economic recession has caused surpluses.

World economic growth is expected to be sluggish in 1981, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), so consumption of most commodities is likely to remain slow until an expected upturn in the first half of 1982, analysts say.

However, there will probably be isolated price surges like that of zinc this week which took the metal to a 13-month high due to heavy trading and speculative buying in London.

Some analysts were surprised that commodity prices were so

weak into the first quarter of this year. They thought destocking caused by the 1980 economic slump might spark a spending spree to fill bare shelves at low prices, but others noted that industrial production had been falling in many countries, especially Europe.

Developing countries such as the Ivory Coast, which grows coffee and cocoa, and Bolivia, which produces tin, are finding their revenues dwindling due to lower commodity prices.

Tin has fallen by 26 per cent and coffee by more than that in the past year. Cocoa is at its lowest in five years.

Earnings from most major commodities now buy just half the oil they did in 1975 for Third World producers and the price

slide seems likely to widen that gap even further.

Many developing commodity producers also suffer from unsophisticated marketing techniques and rely too heavily on Western multinational traders, analysts say.

They said that many producing countries have only limited storage or produce tropical products that are perishable and cannot be stored.

Countries such as Kenya, whose economy is heavily dependent on its coffee income, usually have to sell at the price they are offered so they can carry on feeding and supplying their people. Unlike multinationals they cannot afford to play a waiting game.

High interest rates and other anti-inflationary measures by developed countries also have an adverse effect on developing countries by forcing them to pay more for developed countries' services and facilities, the experts said.

International commodity pacts, conceived to guarantee income for the producer as well as ensuring

reasonably priced commodities to the consumer, have in practice done little to halt tumbling commodity prices.

Commodity agreements generally work through a stockpile or buffer stock which a regulator or buffer stock manager uses to stop the price of the commodity going too high or low. At a ceiling price the manager sells and at a floor price he buys the material on world markets.

Floor prices sought by producers of coffee, cocoa and tin have invariably been rejected by consumers as too high, and the floors in such agreements as the tin pact have only rarely been reached.

But there is some hope for producers. Inter Commodities, a London-based commodity house, said at the beginning of this year that by 1982 it believed the scene would be set for an economic upturn.

In an outlook paper for copper, which with gold sets the pace in metal markets, it said that in 1981 there will be little if any restocking and copper usage will probably

remain flat at just over 7.2 million tonnes.

Sluggish world demand and surplus stocks have reduced the price of refined copper from a high of \$1.42 a pound last year to 88 cents.

But it said: "In 1982 a sharp upturn in final demand and major restocking should cause a surge in copper consumption to perhaps a new record of 7.8 million tonnes." This would result in doubling of the present price by mid-1982.

Operators on the sugar market have also had a tough time recently. Last year sugar looked to be the only commodity standing up to the recession but the price has fallen by almost 50 per cent since November.

Commodity experts said most coffee and cocoa producers feel that consumers have the whip hand in their respective agreements to regulate the market and this has become even more evident in these lean times.

The deadline for signing the international cocoa agreement came and went last week without

the Ivory Coast signing it because of its strong feelings about its terms.

Some coffee producers feel the same way about the international coffee agreement.

A breakaway South American producer group, Pancafe, was formed last June to try to stabilise the coffee price, but ran into opposition from consumers such as the United States and is now being disbanded.

The recent failure of three weeks of talks in Geneva to reach a new pact harnessing the distribution of tin after June 1982 is another example of struggling commodity agreements.

One analyst said that present conditions are a severe test of commodity agreements and most are struggling to survive under the strains.

It remains to be seen if a more integrated United Nations plan to create price stabilisation through 18 separate commodity agreements will succeed under healthier economic conditions when and if they come.

Japan to build electrical plant in S. Yemen

TOKYO, April 18 (A.P.) — Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. of Japan said it has signed a 4.6 billion yen (\$21.4 million) contract to build a diesel engine-powered electric plant in South Yemen.

Under the contract with Public Corporation for Electric Power the plant, capable of generating 32,800 kilowatts of electricity, will be built in the suburbs of Aden by October 1982, the officials said.

The officials said the plant will be built and installed by Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and Sanyo Electric Construction Co., all of Japan.

Public corporation will use Abu Dhabi funds for Arab economic development to build the plant.

Soviets seek \$1b deal for gas pumps

TOKYO, April 18 (R) — The Soviet Union wants to buy pumping stations worth altogether between \$750 million and \$1.5 billion from Japan's Hitachi Limited for a natural gas pipeline linking Siberia and Western Europe.

Hitachi said it would send a mission to Moscow next month for talks on the deal, pending the conclusion of negotiations for a loan between Japan's Export-Import Bank and the Soviet foreign trade ministry to help finance the 5,000 km pipeline.

The Japanese company said the Soviet Union was seeking between five and 10 large stations, each costing \$150 million.

Hitachi said it hoped the planned discussions on the supply of pumping stations would speed up talks between the semi-official Export-Import Bank and Moscow for a Japanese loan believed to be in the region of three billion dollars.

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مكتبة من الجور

By Patricia Tyler

Wedding of splendour and pageantry

LONDON: The splendour of the pageantry planned for the wedding of Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, and Lady Diana Spencer on 29 July is beginning to be revealed as details of the procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, and the carriage ceremony there, are eased.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, will officiate the ceremony in St Paul's, assisted by the Dean of the cathedral, the Very Rev. Alan Webster. Other clergy, probably from denominations other than the Church of England, will also take part.

The ceremony within the cathedral, and the processions to and from Buckingham Palace, will be seen by television audiences high, world wide, are estimated to be in excess of 50 million.

But it will be the thousands crowding the pavements of the procession route, many of whom will be staking a claim to a patch of pavement 24 hours or more in advance, who will see the full significance of the carriages with their grooms, the Household Cavalry, the marching escorts, the armed services, the bridegroom's parents, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and other members of the royal family, Prince Charles — and his young bride.



Prince Charles, Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer

The first procession to leave the palace on the wedding morning will be for members of the royal family including the bridegroom's sister, Princess Anne, and his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. They will have a Captain's Escort of the Household Cavalry.

The Queen and the Duke will follow, with a Sovereign's Escort. Then will come the third procession for the bridegroom, Prince Charles, wearing naval full dress — he served for five years as an officer in the Royal Navy until 1977 — with a Prince of Wales's escort.

Then the fourth procession, that of the bride and her father, will set out for the cathedral, along the three kilometre route which travels through the heart and the history of London.

Once through the palace gates, the cavalcade will pass the memorial to Queen Victoria and then run into the Mall, the broad tree-lined avenue bordered on one side by St James's Park, on the other by historic royal houses.

There is first St. James's Palace, once the home of the monarch and the palace to which ambassadors from other countries are still accredited. Next is Clarence House, first London home of the Queen when she married, as Princess Elizabeth, in 1947, and now the home of the Queen Mother.

Then there is Marlborough House, home of Princes of Wales in times past but, more recently, home of the late Queen Mary in her years as a widow. It is now a Commonwealth centre for government conferences, at the wish of the Queen.

Passing the statue of the Queen's father, King George VI, the processions will pass from the Mall through Admiralty Arch and into Trafalgar Square, with its statues, fountains, and Nelson's Column against the backdrop of the National Gallery.

Then they will turn into the Strand, lined with shops and offices — there is fierce bidding already to book window space for a good clear view — and on through Fleet Street, the historic home of the press, both home and international.

But before Fleet Street itself come the great buildings of the Law courts — and Temple Bar, the western boundary of the City of London. There, by tradition, even the Queen must wait for the Lord Mayor to present her with the key to the City, before she may enter.

For the City claimed its autonomy in local government generations ago, and keeps to it even today.

Through Ludgate Circus and up Ludgate Hill the processions will go, to the masterpiece that is Sir Christopher Wren's great cathedral.

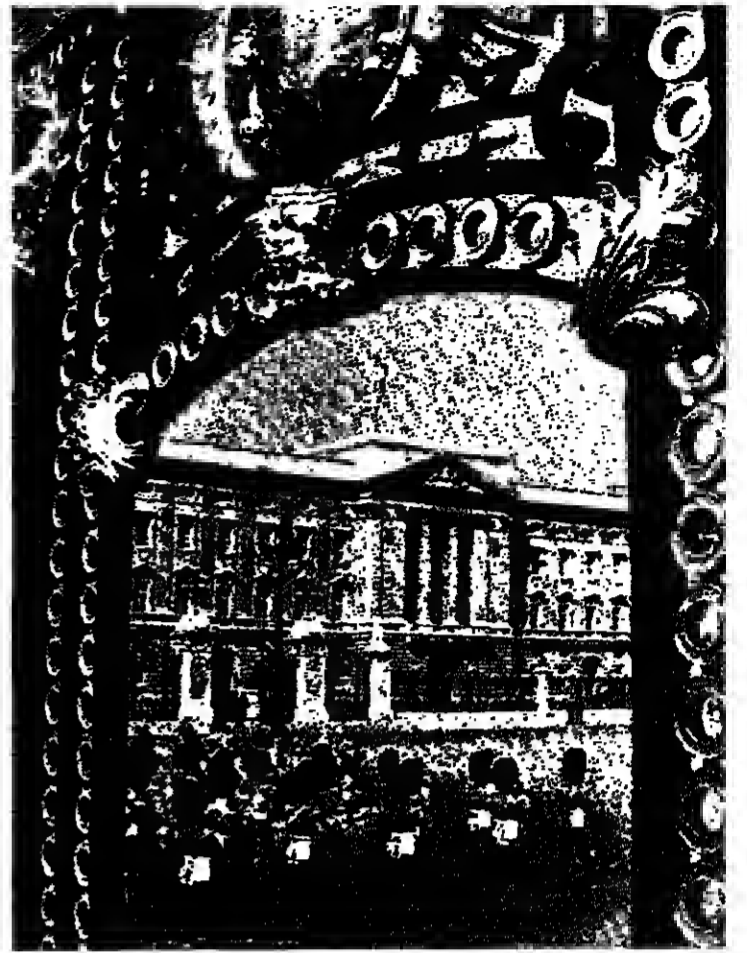
No one can remember a more spectacular setting for a wedding, or begin to imagine the picture the bridal procession will present on the broad, sweeping steps leading up to the great doors into the cathedral.

After the wedding, the processions will retrace the route back to the palace for the reception. But now there will be three, not four processions, as the bride and bridegroom will be together.

Prince Charles will not have a best man for the wedding — instead, his two brothers Prince Andrew, who will carry the wed-

ding ring, and Prince Edward, will be, in the term chosen by the Palace, his "supporters."

Who will be Lady Diana's bridesmaids? That is not yet known — that is just one of the details still to be announced as the meticulous planning continues for what is already being described as the wedding of the century.



The splendour of the pageantry of the royal wedding starts at the Buckingham Palace.

The Tyrolean language barrier

By Helen Womack

VIENNA — Anxiety and frustration are mounting in the lush valleys of Tyrolean north Italy, where both German and Italian-speaking communities feel their future is under attack.

A number of bombings there in recent months have made headlines in Austria and revived concern in Vienna over the long-standing ethnic conflicts of the north Tyrol, a mainly German-speaking province of Italy which longed to Austria before 1918.

The German-speaking community is angry over what it sees as one's failure to implement parts of an agreed "package" of measures for linguistic and political rights for people.

Last month Austria took the unusual step of handing Rome a letter urging the government to speed up implementation of the packet.

Some German-speaking politicians in the region have even eviled for the United Nations or International Court of Justice to intervene directly in the latest Tyrol conflict.

But many Italians in the province, afraid of becoming foreigners in their own country, feel

the packet has already conceded too much to the German speakers, Austrian officials said.

So far, no-one has been hurt in the bomb attacks on war memorials, electricity pylons, and mountain railways, but tension is rising in the picturesque, Alpine region, a local journalist said.

South Tyrol, or the province of Trento and Bolzano, belonged to Austria for over 600 years, but passed to the Italians after World War I by the Treaty of St. Germain, which gave Italy the natural frontier of the Alps. However, the linguistic frontier is further south.

Even today, after Italian dictator Benito Mussolini encouraged thousands of Italians from the south to settle in the region during a drive to "Italianise" South Tyrol, about 60 per cent of the population speak German.

Stories are still told about Mussolini's campaign in the late 1930s, when German names were scraped from grave stones and priests forced underground to teach their outlawed language.

Some German-speaking South Tyrolese emigrated to Germany during World War II, but most stayed on in their mountain homeland to see the Paris agreement of 1946, part of the peace treaty between the allied powers and Italy, guarantee autonomy for

their province.

But in 1948, Rome enacted joint autonomy for Bolzano, along with mainly Italian-speaking Trento province to the south, thus putting ethnic Italians into the majority in the area as a whole and, as the German speakers said, undermining their culture again.

Austria took the case of the South Tyroleans to the United Nations in 1960, prompting two resolutions that Austria and Italy should find a solution to the area's problems by negotiations.

The result was a package of measures to increase Bolzano's own autonomy, guarantee parity between the German and Italian languages and give proportional access to public posts, agreed in 1969 by the then foreign ministers of Austria and Italy, Mr. Kurt Waldheim and Mr. Aldo Moro.

Some German speakers still advocate independence for South Tyrol, arguing that the province's production of hydro-electric power and flourishing fruit-growing and tourist industries make it economically viable on its own.

But the majority of German-speaking South Tyroleans, as well as the Austrian Government, believe the dispute with Rome will

be settled when Italy fully implements the packet. Implementing the packet is the problem.

Central government and local argument over detail is holding up the establishment of regional administrative courts with German and Italian-speaking judges.

"Obviously, it is very important for the German speakers to be able to talk to the authorities in their own language," one Austrian official said.

Other problems relating to finance for the region have still to be solved.

Proportional employment of ethnic Austrians and Italians in the public services also remains to be achieved, as Italian speakers continue to outnumber German speakers in official jobs.

Meanwhile, the Italian-speaking community is beginning to feel threatened, as the packet is gradually implemented, the official said.

The Italian-speakers now have to learn German to hold posts in an officially bi-lingual province.

"Many came originally from the south and have little feeling for the language. They are afraid of becoming foreigners in their own country," he said.

(Reuters)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
 ♠ 9874
 ♥ AQ3
 ♦ QJ5
 ♣ A87

WEST
 ♠ Q3
 ♥ J10854
 ♦ 104
 ♣ KQJ10

EAST
 ♠ 1062
 ♥ K96
 ♦ K873
 ♣ 964

SOUTH
 ♠ AKJ5
 ♥ 72
 ♦ A962
 ♣ 532

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
 2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
 3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
 Pass Pass
 Opening lead: King of ♣.

In an expert game, it is sometimes possible to draw fine inferences. In this hand from a major team championship, declarer took an anti-percentage line to make his contract.

The only eccentricity in the auction was North's one diamond opening bid. That was the result of his using a forcing one club system. Thereafter, the bidding was normal, but the final contract of four spades needed a bit of luck. Note that South's rebid of three diamonds was fore-

ing. West led the king of clubs. Declarer ducked and West continued with the queen. Declarer won the ace, cashed the king of spades and lost a heart finesse to East. Back came a club to West's ten and West exited with a heart. Declarer had to make the rest, and his chances were bleak, at best!

The queen of diamonds was run, which held, followed by the jack of diamonds, which also won as West followed with the ten. Now declarer led a trump, but instead of finessing the jack, the percentage play, he rose with the ace to fell the queen.

After drawing the last trump, it was a simple matter to cash the ace of diamonds and ruff a diamond in dummy, and the game was in the bag.

What tipped declarer off to avoid the spade finesse? No, he had not gotten a glimpse of one of the defender's hands — the clue was in the play of the cards.

East, had he so desired, could have prevented declarer from taking the spade finesse. All he had to do was cover the second diamond honor. When East did not do so, declarer deduced that East wanted him to take the trump finesse. If that's what East wanted, it had to be wrong to do so. So declarer played for the drop and his reasoning was vindicated.

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"I tried pickin' up my room once and I hurt my back!"

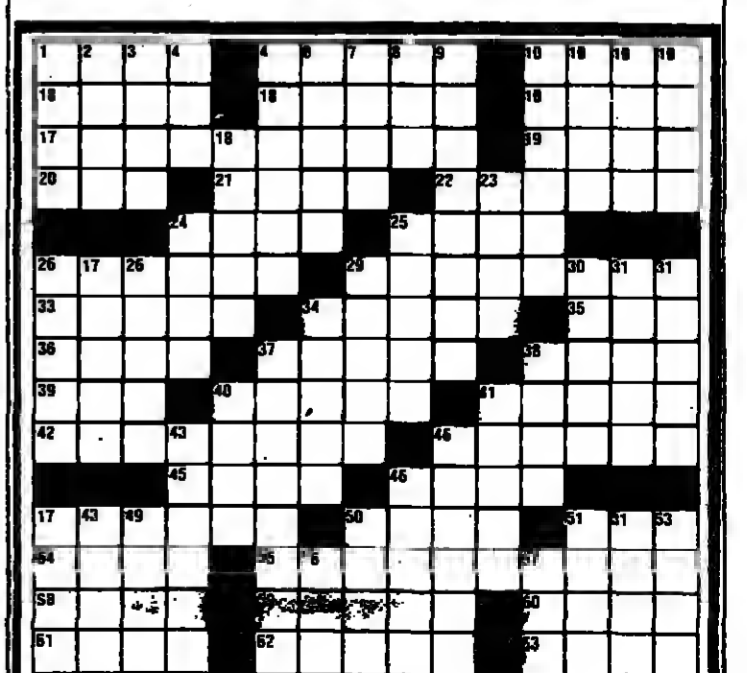
THE Daily Crossword

by Margaret V. Judah

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 25 Indonesian Island | 44 Armadas | 13 "If I — King..." |
| 1 Ocean motion | 26 Deli gadget | 45 Bird or bug | 18 Devoured |
| 5 Actress Jeanna | 29 Shorts, of sorts | 46 Thanks —! | 23 Mont Blanc locale |
| 10 Do farm work | 33 A. — Doyla | 47 Reeling | 24 Carried |
| 14 Seed covering | 34 Sowrows | 50 Winged | 25 Carried |
| 15 Cants spent | 35 Lamb's dam | 51 Solidify | 26 Funny money |
| 16 Busy place | 36 Nolan the pitcher | 54 Roundar | 27 True-blue |
| 17 Split guilt | 37 Baskerville creature | 55 Compulsory | 28 Asinina |
| 19 Khayyam | 38 Easy's partner | 58 Hot spot | 29 Visit often |
| 20 Explosive | 39 Fleming | 59 — Laredo, Mexico | 30 Courage |
| 21 Barristers: abbr. | 40 Plate with alloy | 60 What a pluviometer measures | 31 Chirp |
| 22 Riffraff | 41 Spring thing | 61 Unitea | 32 Prognosticators |
| 24 Layover | 42 Amiable | 62 Mint tint | 33 Like some jokes |
| | | 63 Haley | 37 Pellmeil |
| | | | 38 Clay items |
| | | | 40 Powerful one |
| | | | 41 Partner for tauna |
| | | | 43 Sojourmers |
| | | | 44 Bottle helper |
| | | | 46 Energetic |
| | | | 47 Lined up |
| | | | 48 Worked with a loom |
| | | | 49 Colored |
| | | | 50 Sheltered |
| | | | 51 Targa |
| | | | 52 Huron's neighbor |
| | | | 53 Wildcat |
| | | | 56 Prickly seed |
| | | | 57 — la la |

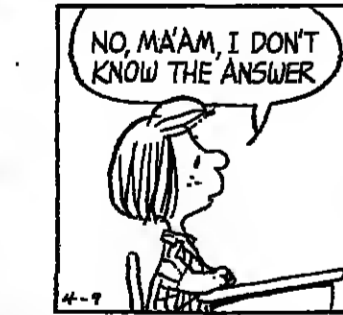
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BITTY GIAMAS ABEL
 ACRIE ONICE BOWA
 BEATING THE BROOMS
 URBIN DIESE ROTWALS
 WIS NOTICE BOLDING
 PUPPIES CROWD TRIA
 ATYON OATS BIAN
 STRIKED UP THE BIAN
 WEST WINNS TIBBE
 ARS BODEE MENISIES
 APRILO TITRATITIE
 BLOWNIES DOWNHORN
 AIDIE ARAGE ABID
 SEIER VITRAL OYES



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eanuts



Andy Capp



Jeff

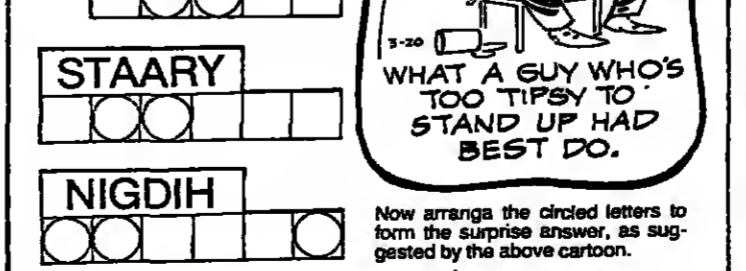


JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIXTS
 TELIT
 STAARY
 NIGDIH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CATCH LYING PITIED EYELID
 Answer: Lets your followers know you're there—
 A TAILLIGHT

Salisbury concerned over Pretoria's 'negative attitude'

SALISBURY, April 18 (A.P.) — Zimbabweans celebrated their first independence anniversary today after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe warned South Africa might pose a threat to the former British colony in its second year.

South Africa, he said in an eye-of-anniversary interview with state-controlled Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, "is the only country which gives us concern."

Mr. Mugabe, who led Zimbabwe to independence April 18 last year after a seven-year guerrilla war against 90 years of white-minority rule, accused the neighbouring country of "hostile" acts against Zimbabwe.

He renewed charges that the South African army was training 5,000 dissident black Zimbabweans as guerrillas. And he described the Pretoria government's decision to suspend a 16-year preferential trade agreement, signed with the former Rhodesian government, as a reflection of its "negative attitude towards us."

He predicted that South Africa "might proceed to take even sterner measures against us." Ceremonial President Canaan Banana, speaking to 18,000 at a

football stadium here, lashed out at South Africa "for its apartheid system and for consistently denying the people of Namibia (South West Africa) their right to self-determination and sovereignty."

Mr. Banana, whose main independence anniversary address was approved by Mr. Mugabe, pledged Zimbabwe to continue to support southern African "liberation forces" through the 50-member Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

Mr. Mugabe's remarks underscored mounting fears that South Africa, the last white bastion in Africa, can make or break Zimbabwe's independence. South Africa provides virtually all landlocked Zimbabwe's rail, road and port outlets, all its external communications links and most of its trade.

In recent weeks Zimbabwe's dependence on the southern neighbour has been highlighted by the suspension, effective in a year's time, of the preferential trade agreement that saved the

Salisbury government tens of millions of dollars.

Furthermore, South Africa is withdrawing 24 diesel locomotives, a fifth of Zimbabwe's fleet, and hundreds of wagons to create transport headaches for the fledgling state.

Zimbabwe in its first year has angered South Africa by severing diplomatic links in the middle of last year and by hosting visits of South African guerrilla leaders.

Mr. Mugabe's ruling party, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) invited to the anniversary celebrations Mr. Oliver Tambo, head of the African National Congress which seeks the overthrow of the Pretoria government, and Mr. Sam Nujoma, president of the Angola-based SWAPO guerrillas, who are fighting South African soldiers for control of Namibia.

Mr. Mugabe, like most African leaders, seeks an end to white supremacist laws in South Africa and wants to see independence in Namibia under a SWAPO-dominated government.

White pledging moral and political support, the Zimbabwean leader has refrained from providing military bases, weapons or supplies to the guerrillas. He vividly recalls how the economy of Mozambique, base for his guerrillas during their war to establish black majority rule, was destroyed by frequent raids by the forces of former Rhodesian premier Ian Smith.

South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha has vowed his more sophisticated and powerful army and air force would mount similar cross border raids to attack any guerrilla bases that spring up. To meet this threat, Zimbabwe is raising an army of some 40,000 ex-guerrillas of two rival forces and their former foes, the regular soldiers.

The first black generals, brigadiers and colonels of the new army, sworn in on Thursday night, appeared in public for the first time at packed Rutaro Football Stadium this morning to celebrate the first anniversary of independence.

President Banana and Prime Minister Mugabe presided over the day of dancing, singing and drumming by African bands and marching the black soldiers and airmen.

Millions around the world celebrate Good Friday

ROME, April 18 (A.P.) — Millions of Christians in countries around the world mourned the crucifixion of Jesus Christ with prayers, processions and quiet devotions Good Friday.

In Jerusalem, centrepiece of Christianity's holiest season, pilgrims thronged the Via Dolorosa while just miles away the embattled Christians of Zahle, Lebanon, kept to their homes for fear of sniper fire. And the church bells were silent for the first Good Friday in memory in that city, said to have one of the largest concentrations of Christian residents in the Middle East.

Pope John Paul II carried 1.3-metre wooden crosses in a torchlight procession through Rome's pagan ruins to the top of Palatine Hill, where a crowd of the faithful waited in a light rain to hear him speak.

In the Philippines, seven people had themselves nailed to crosses briefly in penance for their sins. The impalements are not sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church but drew thousands of spectators, many of whom engaged in flagellation and self-sacrifice in literal interpretation of the scriptures.

Streets in San Fernando, 48 kilometres north of the capital, were splattered with blood as more than 100 barefoot young men slashed their backs with bamboo whips, broken glass and razor blades along a parade route lined with an estimated 25,000 people.

In Paris, thousands filled the Cathedral of Notre Dame for the annual ceremony of the veneration of the relics of the passion — the only day of the year that the church shows the relics — thorns from Christ's final Crown, a piece of the cross and a nail used to crucify Christ. The crowd of worshippers approached the altar and knelt in front of the displayed relics which are guarded by two religious orders.

In Jerusalem, priests and monks led the faithful along the narrow, twisting path of Calvary, singing hymns in a dozen languages at each of the 14 stations of the cross. The devout walked from the site where tradition says Pontius Pilate condemned Jesus, to the marble mausoleum at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where he was believed to have been crucified and entombed.

In Lebanon, where there are many different religious faiths, both Eastern and Western Easter are celebrated. Lebanon's Catholic sects — Greek Catholic, Maronite and Roman Catholic and Armenian Catholic — celebrate Easter this week. Others, such as Greek Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, Syrians and some Protestants, will celebrate Easter Sunday April 26.

Eight days of bombardment on Zable ended April 9, but sniper fire kept the town's 200,000 Christian residents at home listening to radio broadcasts of church services and hymns. Church officials preached by telephone from Beirut said it was the first time the church bells had been silent.

Good Friday brought a relaxation of some of the tension in war-torn El Salvador as thousands of Salvadoreans headed for the beaches for the Easter weekend.

Ajaccio bombing - Corsican group claims responsibility

PARIS, April 18 (Agencies) — A guerrilla group calling itself the Corsican Partisans and Snipers (FTPC) today claimed responsibility for explosions at Ajaccio airport in Corsica on Thursday as President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was arriving.

"The presence of the head of state on our soil is a provocation which received its due response at Ajaccio," the FTPC said in a letter received today by a French news agency.

The letter said the Pasquale Paoli unit planted the bombs. A telephone caller to the agency earlier claimed responsibility on behalf of the "Pasquale Paoli Group" for two smoke bombs thrown in a

Marseilles hall while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was speaking there on Wednesday.

The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC), a pro-independence group which has claimed most recent bomb attacks on the island, said two weeks ago it was declaring a truce at least until the end of the May presidential elections.

Meanwhile, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has sent a mes-

sage to President Giscard d'Estaing expressing "indignation" about the assassination attempt in Corsica, TASS reported.

"We have learned with indignation about the attempt on your life. My colleagues and I emphatically condemn this criminal act," Mr. Brezhnev's telegram said.

"In this connection, I express to you my invariably friendly feelings," his message added.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

McEnroe downs Smith in Jack Kramer

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (A.P.) — John McEnroe, his well-known temper flaring at off point during the match breezed past Stan Smith 6-2, 6-3 last night to gain a semifinal berth in the Jack Kramer Open tennis tournament. Top-seeded McEnroe drew a conduct warning from an official during the match when he angrily blasted a ball at the net after questioning a line call. The flareup aside, McEnroe methodically put away Smith, who was number eight in the tournament. McEnroe will meet fourth-seeded Bill Scanlon in one semifinal match today. Third-seeded Brian Teacher fell by the way side during yesterday's quarterfinals, as he retired during his match with Sandy Mayer. After losing the opening set 6-1 and dropping the first game of the second, Teacher told the umpire that he was sick with flu and could not continue.

Steve Davis downs Thorburn in snooker

SHEFFIELD, England, April 18 (R) — Steve Davis, 23-year-old Briton, beat Canadian defending champion Cliff Thorburn, 33, by 16 frames to 10 in their semifinal of the world snooker championship today. Leading 12-10 after a marathon third session which ended after midnight, Davis took the first four frames of the final session today to secure his place in the final. He will meet the winner of the match between six times world champion Ray Reardon and his fellow Briton Doug Mountjoy. After yesterday's second session Mountjoy led 9-6.

Opel Ascona retains lead in Kenya Safari

NAIROBI, April 18 (A.P.) — Anders Kullang and Bruno Berglund of Sweden, leaders from the start, gradually widened their margin over 38 other cars today as the five-day Safari rally passed the half-way point. The Swedes' Opel Ascona 400 had 84 penalty points for lateness at time controls, 23 fewer than the Datsun Violet GTS driven by Finn Ramo Aaltonen and Keny Andrews and by Shekhar Mehta and Mike Doughty of Kenya. Firms Timo Salonen and Seppo Harjantana, in a Datsun Sylva, dropped from second to fourth place after a minor collision with a car on the way to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa. Germans Jochi Kleint and Gunter Wanger had been in sixth place and charging toward the lead but fell far behind when their Opel Ascona 400 encountered mechanical problems. Kullang, in his first Safari, appeared trying to build a sizeable lead before the punishing, final rally leg, which starts tomorrow and ends in Nairobi on Monday. The more experienced Mehta, who has won the Safari three times, and Aaltonen, a rally competitor for nearly 20 years, were expected to challenge toward the end of the 5000-kilometre event. It is also the first Safari for Salonen. Roads around Mombasa were reported dry and dusty, in contrast to the unprecedentedly wet conditions elsewhere in Kenya. Among the dropouts today were Yasuhiro Iwase of Japan and Sudhir Vinayak of Kenya in a Toyota Carina.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Tribute to Joe Louis at Caesar's Palace

LAS VEGAS, April 18 (R) — About 3,000 people yesterday paid their last tribute to former heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis at a memorial service held in the sports pavilion of Caesar's Palace. In a moving eulogy, the Rev. Jessie Jackson called the 66-year-old black boxer who died on Sunday a "man who made the journey from slavery to championship." Louis held the world heavyweight championship longer and defended it more often than any other fighter in his weight class. One of those who came over German Max Schmeling during the middle 1930s. Pallbearers at the service included current heavyweight champion Larry Holmes, former champion Muhammad Ali, Frank Sinatra, and boxing promoter Don King. Honorary pallbearers included Schmeling and comedian Bob Hope. Louis, who served in the U.S. army during World War II, was given military honors at the conclusion of the services. By order of President Reagan he will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday.

Nepal opens 35 mountains to climbers

KATMANDU, Nepal, April 18 (A.P.) — Nepal's government has opened 35 new peaks for mountaineering expeditions to the Himalayan kingdom. With the addition of the new peaks, the total number of the mountains opened for climbing totals 122. Four among the newly-opened peaks are of over 8,000 metres in height. They are Cho-Oyu, 8,153 metres, Kangchenjunga Central, 8,496 metres, Kangchenjunga South, 8,490 metres, and Lhotse Shar, 8,438 metres. There are more than 200 peaks higher than 6,000 metres in Nepal. "We will open more peaks for climbing in the future," says an official of the ministry of tourism, which handles mountaineering affairs in Nepal. At present more than 60 expedition teams from different parts of the world come to Nepal every year to climb various peaks during the mountaineering season. Of the 14 highest mountains of the world, eight are in Nepal.

Twins born 2 hours apart die 2 hours apart

CORDELE, Georgia, April 18 (A.P.) — Margaret Neeham Cox and Florence Neeham Parrish weren't identical twins, although they were born exactly two hours apart. But they were inseparable in life and, at age 87, they died exactly two hours apart. Mrs. Cox was born first. She also died first. The family moved to Cordele when they were three. When the girls were 15, both began working as telegraph operators for Western Union Telegraph Co. Both worked for the company for more than 40 years. Both women married — but neither had a child. They belonged to the same civic groups and, according to their niece, Sudie Louise Armstrong of Austin, Texas, "They planted every blade of grass, all the shrubbery and all the trees for Christ Episcopal Church." Mrs. Cox suffered a stroke in 1973. Mrs. Parrish visited her every day in the nursing home until she, too, suffered a stroke. Both died Tuesday in the nursing in Cordele. They must have sent "messages to each other from their hearts," said longtime friend Gladys King Browder of Cordele. They were buried after a double funeral.

Music lover leaps from balcony to stage

MARSEILLE, April 18 (A.P.) — A 22-year-old music student was in serious condition today after leaping from the second balcony of the Marseille Opera House when he apparently became carried away by the beauty of Wagner's opera, police said. Mr. Quilier Schweitzer, a student at the Marseille music conservatory, jumped 15 metres into unoccupied front-row seats as the curtain came down on the opera "Parsifal," officers said. They said the semi-conscious youth called out conductor Gunter Neuhold's name several times before being carried away to a hospital where he was treated for multiple injuries. Police described Mr. Schweitzer as an ardent music lover and faithful opera fan and speculated he was so moved by the performance that he jumped onto the stage to show his appreciation.

Fifth hotel fire in Las Vegas

LAS VEGAS, April 18 (R) — Five hundred people were evacuated when a fire broke out in the Holiday Inn hotel here yesterday, the fifth hotel fire in this gambling city in the past five months. Five people were treated for inhaling smoke, which swept through one of the hotel's guest towers, the lobby and a coffee shop, firemen said. Officials said the blaze was apparently started by a spark from a welding torch and workmen doused the flames before 30 firemen arrived on the scene. Eighty-five people died in a fire in the MGM Grand hotel last November and eight died in a blaze in the Las Vegas Hilton last February. One thousand people were evacuated when a fire broke out in the Silverbird Hotel last month and 16 people were treated, mainly for smoke inhalation, after a fire in Caesars Palace hotel on April 1.

Tornado flattens 11 Indian villages

NEW DELHI, April 18 (A.P.) — A tornado flattened eleven villages yesterday in Orissa State, eastern India, killing about 150 persons and injuring hundreds more, area officials reported.

Seventy-five people were hospitalized with critical injuries, reports said. Officials told local reporters that all 2,000-odd homes in four villages, identified as Kakundi, Erandi, Dhanbendi and Renagadapada, were devastated by the freak storm which lashed the region at mid-afternoon.

Witnesses said that the tornado dropped from a dark sky and within seconds flattened all four villages which have a combined population of about 6,000, the United

Afghan rebels gun down secret police brigadier

NEW DELHI, April 18 (A.P.) — Afghan rebels shot dead the deputy chief of the country's secret police, three other Afghans and three Soviet officers in a daring raid in the centre of Kabul last Tuesday a traveller from Afghanistan reported today.

Brig. Gulam Sakhi, number two man of the Khad, Afghanistan's secret police, his brother Mr. Padeshah Gul, his driver and his bodyguard were gunned down by two men firing sub-machineguns from a fast-moving van that overtook their sedan, said the traveller, who asked not to be identified.

The guerrillas, escaped into rebel-held Logar Province after shooting dead three Soviet officers on a street in Mikroroon, the capital's main Russian housing complex, the informant added. There was no independent confirmation of the raid. Most west-

News of India (UNI) reported.

The official All India Radio reported that about 1,000 livestock also perished. UNI said that communications with the villages were disrupted. Search and rescue parties carrying flaming, gasoline-soaked torches, hurricane lamps and relief supplies rushed to the isolated settlements. The news agency said that about 500 student relief workers and 300 policemen headed to the battered villages to assist in relief operations. The stricken area is in Koenjhar District, about 300 kilometres southwest of Calcutta, near the Bay of Bengal.

The same area was hit by another tornado exactly three years ago. About 170 people perished in that catastrophe.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkens

RIGHT OFF THE GRID
By Hume R. Craft

ACROSS

1	Relating to the cheek	38	Appraise	62	Poetic time	95	Somme
6	Truman's birthplace	39	Linden and Holbrook	63	Happens	96	Protracted
11	Nerve branch	40	Entrepreneur	64	Chances of Wrath's role	97	Classify
16	Surrounded by ones	41	Thompson	67	Top-notch	98	Lower part
20	Likes running back	44	Destructive	69	Goliath	99	Gold score
21	"Is so good as"	45	Before	70	Partner	100	Doc
22	Certain genre	46	Alights	71	15 minutes	101	Wise ones
23	Hub out	47	Before	75	Droop	103	Wags
24	Megaphones	50	Followed	78	Antelopes	104	Fathers
25	City in Florida	51	Gan sounds	79	Indian slights	106	Of summer
26	Surgical	52	Certain paintings	80	Islets	107	Places for cold cuts
28	Surprised	53	Rhode	81	Atomic ray	108	Boxing cognomen
29	Orbitals	54	Island	82	Burpee	109	Doc (Duffler)
30	Opportunities	55	Sanghaik	83	Wooden box	113	Shows off
31	Canopy	56	Change	84	Trouble	115	Of summer football
32	Canopy	57	Horse's	86	Small	117	Wishes angry
33	US Chief Justice	58	Pinball	87	Signs	118	Entertain
34	Hermetic border	59	Ducks	88	Alistair	119	ing group
35	London	60	Jacket	89	Selassie	120	Direction
		61	Senior	90	Actress	121	Questions
		62	Engaged	91	State: abbr.	122	Long time
		63	US Chief Justice	92	Places for	123	Descartes and Coty
		64	Hermetic border	93	Long time	124	Rash
		65	Edmond, the critic	94	Space cockpit		

DOWN

1	Atlas collection and fever	12	Separated	30	Powders	43	Cheered
2	Fuzz	13	Samovars	31	English poem	44	Stud Fisher creation
3	Edmond's	14	Samovars	32	English	45	Come!
4	Edmond's	15	Holy lady	33	author	46	Features
5	Condition	16	Get up	34	Newby's	47	All together
6	Branches	17	Brewer's	35	One-called	48	Ligaments
7	Branches	18	Ingot	36	Woolly	49	Kennedy college
8	Branches	19	Wright	37	Waltov's	50	Deck items
9	Branches	20	Wright	38	Waltov's	51	Umpire
10	Branches	21	Wright	39	Waltov's	52	Umpire
11	Branches	22	Wright	40	Waltov's	53	Umpire
12	Branches	23	Wright	41	Waltov's	54	Umpire
13	Branches	24	Wright	42	Waltov's	55	Umpire
14	Branches	25	Wright	43	Waltov's	56	Umpire
15	Branches	26	Wright	44	Waltov's	57	Umpire
16	Branches	27	Wright	45	Waltov's	58	Umpire
17	Branches	28	Wright	46	Waltov's	59	Umpire
18	Branches	29	Wright	47	Waltov's	60	Umpire
19	Branches	30	Wright	48	Waltov's	61	Umpire
20	Branches	31	Wright	49	Waltov's	62	Umpire
21	Branches	32	Wright	50	Waltov's	63	Umpire
22	Branches	33	Wright	51	Waltov's	64	Umpire
23	Branches	34	Wright	52	Waltov's	65	Umpire
24	Branches	35	Wright	53	Waltov's	66	Umpire
25	Branches	36	Wright	54	Waltov's	67	Umpire
26	Branches	37	Wright	55	Waltov's	68	Umpire
27	Branches	38	Wright	56	Waltov's	69	Umpire
28	Branches	39	Wright	57	Waltov's	70	Umpire
29	Branches	40	Wright	58	Waltov's	71	Umpire
30	Branches	41	Wright	59	Waltov's	72	Umpire
31	Branches	42	Wright	60	Waltov's	73	Umpire
32	Branches	43	Wright	61	Waltov's	74	Umpire
33	Branches	44	Wright	62	Waltov's	75	Umpire
34	Branches	45	Wright	63	Waltov's	76	Umpire
35	Branches	46	Wright	64	Waltov's	77	Umpire
36	Branches	47	Wright	65	Waltov's	78	Umpire
37	Branches	48	Wright	66	Waltov's	79	Umpire
38	Branches	49	Wright	67	Waltov's	80	Umpire
39	Branches	50	Wright	68	Waltov's	81	Umpire
40	Branches	51	Wright	69	Waltov's	82	Umpire
41	Branches	52	Wright	70	Waltov's	83	Umpire
42	Branches	53	Wright	71	Waltov's	84	Umpire
43	Branches	54	Wright	72	Waltov's	85	Umpire
44	Branches	55	Wright	73	Waltov's	86	Umpire
45	Branches	56	Wright	74	Waltov's	87	Umpire
46	Branches	57	Wright	75	Waltov's	88	Umpire
47	Branches	58	Wright	76	Waltov's	89	Umpire
48	Branches	59	Wright	77	Waltov's	90	Umpire
49	Branches	60	Wright	78	Waltov's	91	Umpire
50	Branches	61	Wright	79	Waltov's	92	Umpire
51	Branches	62	Wright	80	Waltov's	93	Umpire
52	Branches	63	Wright	81	Waltov's	94	Umpire
53	Branches	64	Wright	82	Waltov's	95	Umpire
54	Branches	65	Wright	83	Waltov's	96	Umpire
55	Branches	66	Wright	84	Waltov's	97	Umpire
56	Branches	67	Wright	85	Waltov's	98	Umpire
57	Branches	68	Wright	86	Waltov's	99	Umpire
58	Branches	69	Wright	87	Waltov's	100	Umpire
59	Branches	70	Wright	88	Waltov's	101	Umpire
60	Branches	71	Wright	89	Waltov's	102	Umpire
61	Branches	72	Wright	90	Waltov's	103	Umpire
62	Branches	73	Wright	91	Waltov's	104	Umpire
63	Branches	74	Wright	92	Waltov's	105	Umpire
64	Branches	75	Wright	93	Waltov's	106	Umpire
65	Branches	76	Wright	94	Waltov's	107	Umpire
66	Branches	77	Wright	95	Waltov's	108	Umpire
67	Branches	78	Wright	96	Waltov's		